TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

VOL LI. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1883. NO. 5

NASBY IN EXILE.

Second Series.

Copyright by D. R. Locke, 1882.

XX.

Vienna—A Very Little History Something About the Lay of the City—The Prater—Restaurants, Coffee and Bread—The Cafes—The Women of Vienna—The Dance-Houses and Beer-Places—The "Universum"—The Female Orchestras—The Story of a Chambermaid, and Other Matters.

Vienna, the capital of Austria, and the imperial residence City, has a history quite as variegated as any of the European capitals. It was originally founded by the Romans, but as a German or Austrian City its history commences with 982, at which time Leopold of Babenberg, drove the Magyars out of a portion of their territory, and consolidated a half dozen little principalities into something like an empire. In 1273, Rudolph of Hapsburgh, an insignificant Prince whose rent was at Martigny, in Switzerland, was elected Emperor of Germany, much to the disgust of Ottakar, King of Bohemia, who desired the imperial dignity. Ottakar swore a great oath to be Emperor or die, and so with 50,000 Bohemian troops he marched upon Vienna. The sturdy old Switzer met him, and after one of the bloodiest battles on record totally annihilated the Bohemians. Ottakar was slain, and Rudolph partially annexed Bohemia. Rudolph was the head of the House of Hapsburgh, which has occupied the throne of Austria ever since.

WARS AND SIEGES.

In 1462 the citizens of Vienna revolted and blockaded the imperial palace, but Kings held together then as now. The King of Bohemia, who was in some sense a vassal of Austria, came with a great army to the relief of the Emperor and the citizens were overpowered. The Hungarians under Matthias Corvinus next got possession of it, but they were driven out by Maximilian I, and since which time the Hapsburgers have held it securely.

Twice the Turks have been under its walls, in 1529, and in 1683, the last time their army consisting of 200,000 men. This time the Turks were routed and the city relieved by the Duke of Lorraine and the Pole, John Sobieski, and the Turkish commander, Kara Mustapha, was promptly bowstringed by the Sultan. The ramparts erected by the Turks are still visible in places. In 1620 the Bohemian Protestants under Count Thurn besieged the City to compel the Emperor Ferdinand to educate his children as Protestants, the Count being in league with the citizens with them who were mostly of the Reformed faith. The Emperor, who was a stanch Catholic, made a sturdy resistance, and was relieved by assistance once more by the Poles.

Napoleon was in possession of Vienna twice, in 1805, after the battle of Austerlitz, and in 1809, after the battle of Wagram. However, Napoleon was in possession, one time or another, of almost all the Cities of Europe. So Vienna had no reason for exception.

In 1849 the revolutionary movement which began at Paris and spread over all Europe extended to Vienna, and for a time it was in possession of the insurgents. Prince Metternich fled to England. The Emperor left the City and for a time it was probable that Austria would become a Republic. But Prince Windischgratz with the Bohemian army, and Jellachich with the Croatians, came down upon the insurgents and after a fierce struggle they were overpowered. Robert Blum, the leader of the Red Republicans was shot, with many others, and the royal family were put in possession of the City once more.

THE PLAN OF THE CITY.

Vienna is built in a most peculiar manner. Following the plans of the old Romans, a central point was established and the City built around it, and then a wall around the City. So Vienna proper is a great spider web. The center is the platz in front of St. Stephen's Church, from which streets and alleys radiate in all directions till they reach what were the walls which extended entirely around the City. As the City grew in importance and population additions were made outside the walls, at first in their immediate neighborhood, and then going further and further away until now any one of the suburbs is much larger than the old city itself.

There is the little stream from which the City takes its name, the Wien, which forms one division of the suburbs; that empties into the Danube Canal, and there begins another addition, and so on all around the City. In the course of time these additions, as they may be called, became so large that it was found necessary to do away with the walls that separated them from the City proper, which was done in 1859, and the space they occupied was leveled and laid out in broad, well-paved streets that are now the chief pride of the Viennese. These streets, three miles in length, make a circle, and are known as the "Ring." They entirely surround the old City, and from them handsome streets lead in all directions to all the suburbs.

The old part is very curious and very interesting. There is hardly a street there that is straight for the distance of three squares. Most of them are very short and very crooked. Some of the most narrow of them wind around in a circle and finally bring up against a great brick or stone block. The uninitiated, when he runs against an obstacle like this retraces his steps and tries to find the place he wants by some other route, but the Vienna man or woman plunges fearlessly into a little dark passage, and after winding in and out for two or three minutes comes out upon the street desired. It is a very exasperating thing for a stranger to find himself suddenly bringing up at the very place he started from after walking half an hour or more. But as he remembers that all the streets have a tendency to lead him to St. Stephen's Church, which is the center of the circle, unless he is very careful in remembering his land marks he will surely lose his way and have his long walk for nothing.

In the narrow streets in the heart of the City there are very fine shops, although they are all very old, and, consequently, not so fine as the newer ones that have been recently erected. Then they suffer from the fact that the new and elegant buildings are on a new line which gives them greater space in front. It is intended that all of the old part of Vienna shall be rebuilt in the course of time, and it is the intention when the new streets are laid out that they shall be much wider and straighter than the present ones, but it will take a long time to accomplish it. A commencement has already been made, but the work goes on very slowly. The only thing the Government has done has been to make the rule that no one can build a new building without making its front conform to certain specifications, among them being that the new house shall be a certain distance back of the old street line. As fast as a property owner decides to build a new place of business he tears down the old house and builds a new one on the newly established street line. This gives the old streets a peculiar appearance. You see a magnificent modern building standing well back from the street, its windows, great affairs of plate glass filled with the finest kinds of goods artistically arranged, while its next door neighbor will be tall and narrow, and coming close out to the curb, there being barely enough room for two people to pass on the sidewalks without danger of being run over by the teams driving through. It is almost impossible for two teams to pass, so narrow is the roadway. But in course of time all this will be changed and Vienna will be as handsome a City as Paris.

THE RING STRASSE.

The most beautiful part of Vienna, speaking of streets, is the Ring. It is very wide and is lined on both sides by magnificent buildings. The stranger who wants to be favorably impressed with Vienna should, the first day he is in the City, take a walk entirely around the Ring. Beginning at the Aspern bridge which crosses the Danube Canal just above the point where the little Wien empties into it, he sees the Custom House on one side and magnificent barracks on the other. All the way along there are palaces of the nobility and public buildings of the most elaborate styles of architecture. The residence of Archduke William and Archduke Ludwig Victor are remarkably fine, and the private residences of Dreher, the famous brewer, and Drasche, the terra-cotta manufacturer, are sumptuous as palaces. Further on is the Grand Opera House, one of the finest buildings of its kind in Central Europe. Beyond this rise the two new buildings designed for a museum of natural history and an art gallery—two magnificent buildings of massive proportions and beautiful architectural design. On the right are the imperial palaces, which, unfortunately, do not compare favorably with the other buildings in that vicinity. Beyond are the Palaces of Justice and the new Rath House. The latter building is still incomplete, but, when finished, it will be one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture extant. Opposite this is another opera house, about one third finished. It is an enormous building and if the finances of the Empire enable it to be completed it will be a great ornament to the City. A little way beyond this is the site of the old Ring Theater, which was the scene of a terrible calamity a short time ago. It burned when crowded with people, 1,200 being lost. The place has been cleared of the debris and the foundation is well under way for a large and handsome church. Further on is the New Exchange, and then the Ring takes another sharp curve and strikes the Canal, along which there are fine business blocks, hotels and residences. Although the Ring is made up almost entirely of splendid buildings there are other quarters where there is as much beauty. The only difference is that the Ring is one succession of beautiful structures while the other places have them only here and there.

THE PRATER.

Out in the suburbs the streets are broad and as a rule well paved. They would have to be well paved to allow the coachmen to drive as fast and carelessly as they do. The houses are not jumbled together in one great mass as they are inside the old lines. And there is a great deal more variety. One of the pleasantest parts of the City outside the old lines is that lying between the lower part of the Danube Canal and the Danube River, known as the Prater. The Prater is an immense tract of land belonging, since 1580, to the Imperial family. Up to that time it was used as a private park and hunting grounds until the year 1766, when Emperor Joseph II. caused it to be much beautified, and then threw it open to the public. It is now the great resort of all kinds and classes of Viennese. The wealthy ride in their elegant equipages and the poor walk through the beautiful grounds, Brightness and gaiety prevails everywhere.

The Prater begins at the termination of a street called Jagerzeile, where there is an open circular platz from which branch out in six different directions broad avenues, or alleys as they are called. These alleys are divided into classes. On the second one is the Rotten Row of Vienna. It is a beautiful avenue, perfectly straight, and lined with fine old forest trees. In the center is a well-paved carriage way, on the left is a place for horsemen, and on the other side is the smooth level path for pedestrians. Any fine afternoon this alley is thronged with the finest equipages in Vienna. All the nobility take their afternoon airings there, and the scene is always very lively. When the Empress is in the City she always takes her ride on horseback in this alley, and as she is a wonderful horsewoman, and an Empress, she always attracts a deal of attention. In Summer between the hours of five and eight o'clock this alley is thronged with the fashionables. There is a constant stream of carriages of the most elegant description, going to and from, and the toilettes shown are marvels of beauty and elegance.

The other alleys of the Prater are given over to the people. The general public congregate especially on holidays and Sundays. There are cafés everywhere and mirth and jollity reign supreme.

The Danube proper is perhaps a mile from the center of the old city, but splendid streets lead to it, and it is spanned by a very large number of the finest bridges in Europe, each bearing the name of some member of the royal family. There are enough of these bridges so named to justify the suspicion that whenever a child is born to the Emperor a bridge is built to bear his name. There is the Prince Leopold bridge, the Crown Prince bridge, the Archduke Charles bridge, and so on. It is very probable that the next morning after a child is born in the Imperial family the head of the Interior Department comes to the Emperor with the question: "At what point, Your Majesty, shall we commence the bridge?" They are beautiful works, however, and so have some reason for being.

The Danube here is a wide, deep and unruly river with a fearful current. Originally and naturally it made a detour around through the adjoining country, but some years ago a new channel was cut straightening the stream. One reason for this was to provide against overflows, to which it was much given, by having two beds instead of one for the water, and another was to bring the channel closer to the City proper. Very large steamers and barges ply upon its bosom.

For mercantile purposes and to provide against damage by ice, a canal was cut from one bend in the river to another through the heart of the City which is also navigable, and the current both in the river and in the canal is very rapid.

A CITY OF RESTAURANTS.

Vienna is a City of restaurants. There are nearly 2,000 restaurants, devoted entirely to coffee and light eating, to say nothing of the myriads of beer halls and places for other forms of refreshment. Then there are more hotels to the square mile than on any other ground in the world, every square having more or less of them; and how they all make a living is a mystery. Rents, owing to excessive taxation, are enormous, and the cost of everything in the way of supplies is likewise oppressive, while prices are not at all unreasonable. The Viennese do a great share of their eating in these places, however, and there is a constant flow of visitors, who spend a great deal of time and money in them.

The coffee and bread of Vienna is celebrated the world over, and it does not belie its reputation. Coffee here *is* coffee; it is not the boiled abomination of England and some portions of America, but is a nectar-like liquid that may be drank with pleasure as well as profit. The coffee berry is roasted very carefully, scalding water is poured over it in exact proportions, then it is put into a hollow cylinder and an immense pressure is applied—a pressure which forces out every particle of the strength of the berry, the result being a brilliant, almost black liquid, as clear as amber, a liquid that is fragrant enough to fill a room. They never boil coffee—it is always prepared in this way, and must be made fresh at least every half-hour. Then it is served with whipped cream and the combination is a delight.

The proportions used are one quart and a half of water to one-fourth of a pound of coffee. They do not use any one kind of coffee, but mix Mocha, Java and Rio in equal proportions. They find in each a quality necessary to the making of perfect coffee, and without which it would not be the delight it is. Certainly they make the finest coffee of any people on the globe, and the reputation of the City for it is most richly deserved. There is nothing like it to be had anywhere else.

The bread is equally good. Only the finest of flour is used, and it is worked by hand till it is perfectly smooth and even, and it is baked in small rolls, making a delicate crust, crisp and pleasant, that almost melts in the mouth. A cup of this delicious coffee and three of these equally delicious rolls cost at a first-class cafe 25 kreutzers, or about 10 cents, which, quality considered, is cheap enough. In addition to the price of your refreshment the waiter expects not less than four kreutzers; but, in the most accommodating spirit, he will take as much more as you choose to give him. American tourists have spoiled them by giving them 10 or 20 kreutzers, and making them extravagant and reckless.

NATIONAL CHARACTER.

The citizen of Vienna is a German and not a German. They speak the German language with an accent all their own, but they have very few of the characteristics of the German of the North and West. The other branch of the great German family is very solid and not all frivolous. The Prussian, Wurtemberger, or Badenese is a solid, serious man. He delights in good living, after his fashion, and in amusements, but he eats, drinks, and amuses himself in a serious sort of a way. He is kindly, but not gushing, and is as steady as time itself.

The Austrian is quite another sort of man. He is as effusive as a Frenchman, and almost as insincere. He delights in amusements, in fact he makes amusement the principal business of his life. The German goes to his beer-halle to drink beer, read the papers and converse with his friends, while the Austrian makes the cafe his home, and sits there because it is a cafe. He loves the light and glitter of the place. He loves the noise and confusion that constant coming and going creates. He loves the very atmosphere of the public places. While not quite as frivolous as a Frenchman he is frivolous enough.

As in the cafe so in his place of business. He meets you with a bow that smacks somewhat of servility, and passes the decent respect shown by a German or English shop-keeper, he bows altogether too low and makes you uncomfortable by the manner of expressing his obligation to you for patronizing him. You need to be very much on your guard against him, for he does business as though he never expected to see you again, and what profit is to be made out of you must be made at once. He will overcharge you unmercifully and accompany you to the very door with an expression on his face of innocence that would deceive anybody but another Austrian.

There is in the race a mixture of Italian, Bohemian and Hungarian, and the Vienna man has engrafted the peculiarities of all these people on the original German stock. About all there is of German left in him is the language.

The men dress with scrupulous neatness, that is on the outside, their hats are shiny to a painful degree, their boots are polished scrupulously, and their clothes always fit like an American's. They are polite, very courteous to strangers and to each other, and despite the blemish of insincerity that is evident, they are a most pleasant people to live among.

Vienna by day is quite as beautiful as Paris. The streets in the new and fashionable part of the city are all very wide, splendidly paved and kept scrupulously clean. It is a very pleasant thing to walk on the Ring, the fashionable promenade, any time from 11 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon. The shop windows blaze with goods of the most costly and beautiful kinds, artistically arranged, the broad, clean sidewalks are crowded with well-dressed men and exquisitely beautiful and most tastefully dressed women, and the wide streets are full of the most elegant equipages in Europe. The carriages are wonderful in their beauty, the horses are of the finest breeds in the world, and the harnesses and trappings are worthy the horses and carriages.

VIENNA WOMEN.

The women of Vienna have a world-wide reputation for beauty and they deserve it. They have wonderful figures, great liquid eyes, splendid complexions, beautiful features, rich masses of hair, and a carriage that is exquisite. Their hands and feet are very small and shapely, their busts so shapely that any of them would answer as a model for a sculptor, and in addition to all these divine gifts have a manner that is beaming enough to lead captive anything in the shape of a man. St. Anthony was very fortunate that his temptation did not occur in Vienna. He would have succumbed in an hour.

And, speaking of women, the women of Vienna have one peculiarity which I would could be imitated in America. As I have said, they are the most beautiful, on the average, of the women of any country I have yet seen. As if these gifts were not enough to set the sons of men wild, they have a taste in dress which not even America rivals, and which leaves Paris a long way in the background. In other countries colors and shades are announced as the prevailing fashion, and immediately every woman proceeds to array herself in that color. She may vary the shade slightly, but a walk down any fashionable street shows the women all in a brown, blue, or green uniform, cut in one and made in one uniform style, and trimmed all something akin to the others.

The Viennese woman acknowledges no dictatorial authority in the matter of dress and has no law for her apparel except her own taste. If blue suits her complexion she wears blue, even though Paris says she must wear brown. If her style will endure high colors she wears high colors, and they cannot be too high; and as for trimming, that is purely what they fancy will best ornament the dress, and their judgment in this important matter is almost infallible. They wear more colors, and indulge in more startling contrasts than any women in the world.

A walk on any part of the Ring Sunday morning at about 11 is well worth while to any one who loves to see beautiful women well-dressed, and who does not? And then they dress their children in just as exquisite taste as they do themselves, and as their husbands and lovers are always neatly and scrupulously clean their black and blue makes a most excellent background for the feminine and infantile glitter. The women are satisfied with themselves, their male protectors very happy in their women and children, and the children happy because they can't help it.

Whether all the pleasant faces on the streets come from this taste in dress no one can tell, but certainly no one sees any where else so many surface indications of happiness.

Vienna at night is quite as "gay"—if that is the proper word—as Paris, if not more so. The streets are brilliantly lighted, and they are so constructed as to make them very effective when lighted. Everywhere are magnificent cafes, rich in plate-glass, resplendent with costly chandeliers, and fitted up with the most extravagantly luxurious furniture, costly pictures adorn the walls, rare statuary stand in proper niches, and frescoes by artists of reputation adorn the ceilings. The great cafes are filled with people of the better classes from 6 o'clock at night till 2 in the morning. Ladies and gentlemen sit at tables drinking coffee. In cosy nooks are tables for chess and cards, and, notwithstanding the number of them, from 9 to 12 every table is occupied.

After these come the vast beer-halls, richly furnished, though not so expensively as the coffee-houses, but more generally patronized. There is generally an orchestra in these places which discourses the very best music in unexceptional style. A German-speaking man does nothing without music. It may be readily believed that he cuts his corns to slow music and beats his wife to an accompaniment.

Then come other beer-halls, of more or less pretentions, down to the humblest, where the laborer goes to solace himself with beer and dominos, and where corduroy and leather appear instead of broadcloth and cassimere, and the long-stemmed-capacious-bowled pipe drives out the cigar and cigaret.

THE DANCE-HALLS.

If these are not sufficient there are the dance-halls, free for all and patronized by all. These are of various classes. In some nothing is done but dancing, eating and drinking. The shop-girls, the sales women, students and employes in the factories and mercantile houses who crave the stimulus of the dance, come hither and have all the the dance they want. The orchestras are always superb, no matter how low the establishment, and the music is of that light, brilliant and sparkling order of which Strauss is the best living exponent, which is so light, sparkling and magnetic, that one cannot but dance under its sound whether or no.

The space for dancing is, in the average hall, 40 feet by 60, and more than twice that space is reserved at the sides and at either end for eating and drinking tables, at which tired dancers and spectators refresh themselves with anything, almost, in the way of eating and drinking that can be had in the world.

The scene is a very lively one. The people of Vienna are passionately fond of dancing, more so than any people in Europe, and they give their whole minds to it while they are enjoying it.

The orchestra commences its work as early as 6 in the evening, and the waiters stand by clad in swallow-tail coats, low-cut vests, and white neck-ties, doing as waiters do the world over, making frantic efforts to look like men. Presently a girl drops in hatted and cloaked, and she proceeds to the wardrobe where her outer wraps are deposited, for which, when she leaves, she pays 20 kreutzers, about eight cents. She sits and waits. She may be respectable or she may be—anything you choose. It makes no difference in these places, the working-girl of the better classes, shop-girls, cashiers, and those whose employment compels them to wear good clothes, come to these places regularly, because a garret chamber six by 10 feet is no place to meet their lovers, especially as they can afford neither fuel or light. In these brilliantly lighted and comfortably warmed and elegantly furnished cafes there is light, warmth and cheerful surroundings, and then there is the music, and the poorest of them can afford coffee and bread.

The lover comes within 10 minutes, for he also exists in a 6x10 garret room, cold and cheerless, and he knows to a minute when Louise will be at the cafe. They sit together and order coffee and talk as lovers talk everywhere, from palace to garret. If the weather be warm and pleasant they stroll out for a walk, but they always come back to the cafe.

THE VISITORS.

A little later the arrivals come thicker and faster. Enter a bold-looking damsel with hat in the mode, but rather larger than usual if largeness be the style, or rather smaller if the diminutive reigns. Whatever the fashion may be it is always a trifle exaggerated, and the trimmings, though of the cheapest material, are laid on with great plentifulness. There is a loudness about her attire that speaks very plainly of an origin below the level of the clothes she now wears. An emancipated serf always demands license. There is no mistaking her. She is pretty always, but there is a hollowness about the eyes, a boldness in them, a something that were she in a church would betray her to any one at all experienced in the dirty side of life. She, too, leaves her wraps in the "Garderobe" and her hat, if she looks better without it than with it, but if a hat becomes her she wears it.

By 10 the hall is crowded to its full capacity. In the best of them are army officers, and in the lower grade, soldiers, there are Turks, Bohemians, Slavs, Croats, Bulgarians, Hungarians, Bosnians, Roumanians, and men of all nationalities; there are clerks, students, and juniors in business houses, with a very pronounced sprinkling of gray-heads, who have not yet lost the taste for what we would call the follies, but they, the pleasures of youth. There is the young Jew, with the unmistakable physiognomy, clad in various colors, rather diminutive in form, but with the clear hawk-eye, the quick glance, with much watch-chain, and always with heavy diamonds, real or imitation. He sits very quietly sipping coffee, or drinking beer, enjoying the scene keenly without participating further than observation goes. He may be a clerk in a bank, or a junior partner in a commercial house, but whoever he may be the girls all know him too well to waste time upon him. He is there for his own amusement, not theirs.

At the next table sits a stout, tall man in heavy boots, with the unmistakable look of a countryman who comes much to the City. He has a heavy weather overcoat on, a hat devised to keep off rain and sun, his hands are very large and his get-up is evidently for comfort more than show. He is a horse dealer from Hungary, who comes to Vienna with horses once in two months, and having sold his drove is having what he deems a "good time" for a few days. The young ladies all know him and he has about him a dozen or more of them, for all of whom he purchases refreshments with a recklessness born of good nature and profitable business. He knows he is being swindled, right and left, but he doesn't care. He brought 40 horses to market yesterday, they are all sold at large figures and he can afford to squander the profit on one of them.

Every branch of trade in the City and every portion of central and southeastern Europe is represented here, even the turbaned Turk, the be-sashed Armenian and the sharp-faced Greek being conspicuous.

And the women—there are all classes, one class intent upon pleasure and the other combining pleasure with their wretched business.

The music goes on uninterruptedly, and it is always good music. The waltzes of Strauss are the favorites, and you hear them rendered in Vienna as they are nowhere else. A Strauss waltz in New York is no more like a Strauss waltz in Vienna than chalk is like cheese. They are played here in the atmosphere in which they were composed, and they are played with the spirit of the composer.

The dancing goes on as uninterruptedly as the music. The couples whirl and turn and turn again in the waltz till nature will endure motion no longer, when they sink into seats and other couples take their places on the floor. Constantly couples get their wraps and go, but other couples meet them at the door, and so it goes till daylight takes the place of gas. When the place is closed, the musicians put up their instruments, the waiters doff their black swallow-tails, the cashier makes up her accounts, and the place is given over to light and lonesomeness. The order of nature is reversed—they sleep under the sun and not the moon.

OTHER DANCE-HALLS.

This is the regular dance-hall, where there is nothing but dancing and refreshments. There is another class from which an entrance fee is exacted from all, men and women. At these the pleasure of those who desire to dance themselves, and the amusement of those who simply wish to see dancing, is consulted. There are employed paid professional dancers, male and female, who, as at the departed *Jardin Mabille* in Paris, are on the floor all the time, and at regular intervals execute something akin to the can-can—as near the can-can as the German is to the Frenchman. The male professional is clad in the regulation evening costume, and the females in abbreviated skirts which reach to a point just above the knee, and a lavish display of neck, shoulder and bust. Their dresses are cut almost as low at one end as at the other, and any one may dance with them in the regular dance, but when the more intricate and difficult dances are on, the floor is cleared of the general public and only the professionals participate.

The fancy dances which they execute are as grotesque as the French, but much more muscular. There is a vast variety of "forward and back" in it, with violent stamping of the feet in unison, at certain points in the music, at the precise time when in orchestration the bass drum and cymbals indulge in a crash—there is much twisting of body and much gymnastics in general. It is not as light and airy as the corresponding French dances, but it pleases the Germans, and hearty applause always rewards the exertions of the performers.

At these places, as at the others, all classes come. The respectable working-girl and the regular woman of the town jostle side by side. Each knows the other's position, and they do not interfere with each other. The respectable girl meets here her lover. The other comes to ply her wretched trade. To their credit be it said the prostitutes are not permitted to annoy visitors. One may approach a stranger and ask for a cigaret, and immediately that the request is peferred a dignified waiter, who is on the watch for their requests, whips out a box of them and offers them for sale, so that there can be no excuse for not giving the girl one, for which he asks about three prices, the girl receiving her commission on the transaction if successful.

There are a few other petty swindles of the kind permitted, but that is all. A girl may look longingly at a stranger sitting before a glass of beer or wine, which look is really a request for a glass for herself, but she does not put it in words. The regular price for beer in these places is 14 kreutzers, but if you invite one of these accommodating damsels to take a glass with you the price is immediately doubled for both hers and yours. The girl receives the additional money as her commission, and should any remonstrance be made at the petty extortion, a look from her settles it. A susceptible American or Englishman would not dispute a little thing like that. It only amounts to 10 cents, and the young lady may, by being industrious, accumulate a dollar in this way in the course of the evening. A dollar is a great deal of money to her and not very much when divided among 10 travelers or business men.

THE UNIVERSUM.

There are a great many places of this character in Vienna that are very extensive. One, the "Universum," occupies two stories underground, extending under an entire square. There are four dancing halls, each representing in their furnishings the four quarters of the globe. The women employed by the establishment to sit in these different departments are dressed in the presumed costume of the natives of the country. A study of these costumes would impress one with the idea that the dress of the aborigines of the four quarters of the globe run largely to short skirks of various colors ornamented with much gold and silver tinsel, to low cut dresses and French slippers with very high heels set in the center of the foot. For instance the Universum idea of an American aboriginal maiden is a comely girl, rather tall, with blonde hair dressed in the pompadour style, skirts that come to just above the knee, a vast expanse of bosom, a silk waist cut so low that only an embroidered strap crosses the shoulder, a satin skirt that comes to just above the knee, a long and very shapely leg in pink silk fleshings, the whole ending with a white kid French slipper with an enormously high heel set in the center of the foot. As the girls in all the other departments were dressed in very much the same costume, it needed the inscriptions over the arched entrance of "Europe," "Asia," "Africa" and "America," to determine what quarter of the globe you were really in. An inscription over each entrance informs you that within you may indulge in the national beverages of the countries indicated, but as when one American asked for a cock-tail, a glass of wine was set before him, it had rather the appearance that the beverages were as delusive as the aborigines.

Aside from the dancing halls, there is in this same establishment—and one admission, 40 cents, covers the whole—an excellent vaudeville theater, where a really clean and good variety performance is given, including even scientific experiments. They have a "lightning calculator," a mathematical prodigy of 10 years of age, who adds, divides, subtracts and multiplies any sum given him, mentally, whether in whole numbers or fractions. Such cheerful problems as "Multiply 432,506,663 7-8 by 6,410,631 4-5," and in about a minute he would give the correct answer. He was a youth with an abnormal head and great capacity for beer. He will go on multiplying, subtracting and dividing millions, till one of these fine days he will die of inflammation of the brain, and the brute who exhibits him and lives from it will have to skirmish around for another prodigy of some sort.

This sort of thing is interspersed with comic and serio-comic singing, dancing, comic interludes, acrobatic and magical performances, in short, a regular variety performance.

Also in the concern is a regular theater, where, at a certain hour in the night is given a drama, abridged to suit the time that can be spared to it, and at another an opera, also condensed to meet the requirements of the institution. Then you have a shooting gallery, a bowling alley, billiards, an aquarium, artificial grottos, and almost everything that is curious and amusing, with facilities everywhere for beer and wine. Of course, you pay extra for shooting, bowling and billiards, and whatever you eat and drink, but the one florin admission covers the entrance to the all the amusements, including the privilege of dancing. Smoking is everywhere, and very villainous cigars content the Viennese.

There are scores of these places of various degrees in the City, and all of them are crowded from 10 o'clock in the evening till 6 o'clock in the morning. The real pleasure business of them does not commence till about 11 o'clock at night.

DAMEN CAPELLES.

Another feature in the night amusements of Vienna are the "Damen Capelles," or female orchestras. They are everywhere, and are musical entertainments and beer combined; frequented, however, by the same classes. These orchestras are composed entirely of women, and delicious music they make, for they are all trained artistes. They are composed of four violins, flute, piccolo, organ, double bass, and one damsel who combines in her single person capacity for torturing the snare drum, bass drum, triangle and cymbals. The leader is invariably a tall lady in eye-glasses, who goes about her business exactly as a man would, only she produces better music of the kind than any male director. The music is of the light, pleasing Strauss kind, though, in the course of the evening, there is a liberal admixture of the heavy, classical, that all tastes may be suited. Women of the town flock thither in droves, as they do at all places of amusement, and for the same purpose. These houses do not close till morning, and beer and coffee flow in never-failing streams.

It must be no matter how much beauty there may be seated at the tables, or promenading the floors of these places, the orchestra is invariably plain, if not positively homely. Genius and beauty are seldom united in one person. The woman capable of leading an orchestra, or playing the most beautiful solos on the violin, could not give the attention to requisites for beauty, even though nature had started her in that direction. And then nature seldom does. When nature gives a woman great brain power she generally saves the beauty she would be entitled to, to endow some other woman to whom intellect is denied. Give the very plain female orchestra violinist, in addition to her musical genius, the beauty of almost any one of the girls who are listening to her, and she would be a very dangerous person indeed. It is well that a grizly bear cannot shoot a Winchester rifle, and that a lion can't climb a tree. These limitations show much wisdom. The lady female violinist should not have beauty to contemplate, and set off, and add to—had she that she would never have been a great violinist. When she first looked at her face and figure she immediately gave up the idea of shining as a beauty and gave her whole soul to the violin. It is well. Nature is invariably right. To preserve the proper equilibrium when one is especially gifted in one direction there must be a corresponding weakness in another. Had our violinist beauty as well as musical genius, she would have some idiosyncrasy that would make both qualities useless. As it is, stern, severe, studious and frightfully ugly she is filling a useful place in the world and is a fiddling ornament to her sex.

VENGEANCE AND EXPIATION.

In our hotel in Vienna, is a chamber maid or "zimmermadchen" with a history. Five years ago she was in love with a young man who professed to be in love with her, and before the proprieties were celebrated she became a mother. This was in Bohemia, a long way from Vienna. The time had come for the young man to give his regular three years to the military service, so he could not marry her. The girl had to do something to support herself and child, and so she came to Vienna, and began a life as a chambermaid in a hotel at the magnificent pay of $3 a month, with a miserable cot to sleep upon and the refuse of the restaurant to eat. Of this it took over a half to have her baby cared for.

She believed the young man had deserted her wilfully, and making her estimate of mankind from him she commenced a wholesale and most vigorous war upon the sex in every way her limited opportunities afforded. The rooms of the lady guests on her floor were better cared for than any others in the establishment, but the gentlemen's rooms were made uncomfortable with an ingenuity that was fiendish. The pillows were always placed wrong, slippers were hidden away in unaccustomed places. If you indulged in kerosene lamps they were filled so as to go out just when you most wanted light, there was always too little water in your pitcher, something that itched and irritated was always in the sheets, in short while there was nothing that you could lodge against specifically (she was a genius in her way,) life was made a burden.

She would stand outside the door and chuckle at the profanity she heard inside of the rooms occupied by men.

Last week there was a change that was akin to the miraculous. Our rooms were models of neatness, care and convenience. Our wardrobe was exactly right, our slippers were put where slippers should be, the lamp was properly filled and most carefully trimmed, the water was sufficient, and everything was as it should be in a well-regulated hotel. Why the change? was the inquiry. She had received no extra gratuities, indeed before this time gratuities made no difference with her. We very soon found out why it was.

Her lover had returned. He had served his three years in some distant part of the Empire, and he had written to her, but, as she had gone and no one in her old home knew where she was, she had never received one of his letters. At the close of his term of service he went back to his old home, secured his little inheritance, and not finding her, went to America, where all good Europeans who have any ambition, hope to go. He put his little means into lands in Nebraska, had prospered, and, for a Bohemian, had become rich, so rich that he felt he could afford to visit his old home.

Here in Vienna he met by the sheerest accident (are such meetings accidental?) his old love, explanations followed and she became convinced of his innocence and honesty, and he proposed to marry her at once.

"In one month," was her answer.

"Why wait a month?" he asked. "We might be in America in that time."

"I have a duty to perform, an expiation to make." (She probably did not say "expiation" but that was what she meant. She was a conscientious girl.) "I have done great wrong and must make amends. In one month."

And so she came back to the hotel and commenced going through the rooms of the male guests, and she showed as much ingenuity in making us comfortable as she had before in making us miserable. Finally she told us the story of her life, and it produced such an impression upon the third floor lodgers that they insisted upon making her lover happy at once, and a purse was made up, enough to furnish her and her baby with a very handsome outfit for the voyage, and they sailed for America a week ago, and are by this time happy in their Nebraska home.

The baby will grow up an American citizen, and will vote in time and insist upon an office, and be as other men of like circumstances are, and there will be others born in the country and they will all take up land and raise wheat and corn and pay tribute to Vanderbilt and Jay Gould and their successors, and thus work out the destiny of an American citizen.

There are millions just like them who will get to America, though all of them will not be the children of misanthropic chambermaids who devise and execute wholesale schemes of vengeance upon men, as did the mother of these children.

Dared to Say Yes.

A marriage ceremony came to an abrupt and ludicrous termination the other day in Atlanta, Ga. A prominent clergyman of that city having consented to unite a colored couple, had just asked the solemn question, "Wilt thou take this woman?" etc., when an old flame of the bridegroom poked her head into the room and said: "Henry, I jess dare you to say yes." Henry sank into then arest chair without a word, and the company thoughtfully withdrew.

For the Blade.

INFLUENCE.

BY C. F. GALLAGHER.

The planets of unbounded space
By aid of each their orbits trace,
The rays of sun fall on the earth
Supply the rain and cause the dearth,
The zephyrs roaming o'er the sea
Inspire the bud to paint the tree,
The falling rains of early May
Green carpets o'er the meadows lay,
The flowers blooming everywhere
Lend fragrance to the balmy air,
Thus Nature's wed by ties divine
Around which thought, of God entwine.

'Twas surely planned to wreathe the whole
Of Nature's works with God, the soul,
From which project the laws of right
For men to take and use as sight,
To guide them on true ethic's way
Where'er they go, where'ere they stray,
So we must ope our folded mind
And try, these truths of God to find;
Then let our lives and actions be
With wish of God in harmony,
That we by living may assist
Some weaker brother to resist
Temptation's siren, magic lay.

For the Blade:

A TRUE STORY.

A War Reminiscence.

BY JOHN F. HILL,

Late Member 89th Ohio Vols., Inf.

Levi Ennis was the son of a poor widowed lady. To him she daily looked for comfort, help and support. Their possessions were small, their means meager; and it was only with the most rigid frugality, that they were able to live from year to year. A modest cottage, nestled amongst the hills of Southern Ohio, was their home. Their home—if not one of plenty—was one of quiet happiness. The joy of the one was the comfort and solace of the other.

When the war broke out in 61, young Ennis felt as if it was his duty to go forth in defense of his country; but he could not see how he could possibly leave his almost helpless and aged mother. Filial affections and patriotism filled equally the chambers of his soul, and time was only to develop which was the stronger of the two.

The war still raged. Our armies were not as successful as the loyal people of the North desired. The call for men were daily becoming more urgent to fill the depleted ranks, and to raise new regiments. This patriotic old mother saw the crisis herself, and felt that a great sacrifice must be made if the perpetuity of this government be maintained. Her soul responded to her country's call, and hard as it was, she felt that she must give up her darling boy.

She trusted that an Allwise Providence would open the way, and that His care would ever follow him, on whom she trusted for an earthly sustainance, and if he should fall in his country's defense, her gift would be that of the "widow's mite" in reality.

After many prayers it was decided finally that Levi should go. He was now a man of mature age—just 30 years old. His mind and habits were fixed; and the demoralizing influences of a soldier's life, would not swerve him from doing what right, and make him faithful in the discharge of all his duties.

At that time—August, 1862—a regiment was being made up from his district and in due time young Ennis enrolled himself as a member of Company —, 89th O. V. I. He was mustered into the service at Camp Dennison, O., and in a few days afterwards went with his regiment into active service. He remained faithfully with the regiment, participating in all its weary marches and arduous campaigns. He was always ready for duty when called upon, believing in a faithful discharge of every act. He was not only faithful himself, but he expected every one else to be the same also—no difference whether enlisted men or officers. When he would see others shirking duty he was very free to speak about it, and would do it sometimes in a rather harsh and grumbling manner. He would excuse none, and hence many would misjudge him, and take him to be a chronic complainer. Many believed him to be rather too cynical and that his talk betrayed him to be more timid than brave.

In 1864 we were with Gen. Sherman campaigning in Georgia. Many and many an old soldier still remembers that long and bloody siege for Kenesaw Mountain. It was there we dug rifle-pits after night and skirmished all day. We had no regular hours for anything—it was duty all the time. The first two weeks of the siege it rained constantly, and that in connection with our arduous duties was enough to try the nerve of our strongest men. It will be remembered that on Saturday, June 18, was one of those days that the windows of heaven were open, and the rain came down in torrents. Rains never prevented an advance of the lines; and on this day an advance was made, and that with such care and caution that we were compelled to remain in line of battle the entire day until late in the evening, when we were allowed to seek a protection from the elements, as well as from our enemy. The lines were now pushed up near the foot of the mountain and in close proximity to the outer Rebel works. The greatest of precaution was required so as to not allow the enemy to get one inch of the advantage. The ground in front of us was a thick woods, and apprehensions were felt that the Rebels might advance their lines and take advantage of our men before they could get up suitable works for protection.

Our regiment was not assigned any duty that night, but was commanded to lie down and rest. We had just availed ourselves of this privilege when an order came for a detail of six men and a Corporal to go out and fill a gap that was in the picket lines between two divisions. The writer was put in charge of the detail, which included our Comrade Ennis also. With the assistance of an officer, my men were put on the picket line, and scattered out for a distance of 40 or

THE WEEKLY BLADE

TOLEDO BLADE COMPANY, Publishers.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1883.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the prices annexed (postage prepaid):

	Their Price.	With Blade.
WEEKLIES.		
Christian at Work	$ 2 00	$3 75
Chimney Corner	4 00	4 50
Harper's Bazar	4 00	4 50
Harper's Weekly	4 00	4 50
New York Ledger	3 00	3 60
Prairie Farmer	2 00	2 50
Rural New Yorker	2 00	3 00
Scientific American	3 00	4 00
Waverly Magazine	5 00	5 00
Western Rural	2 00	2 50
Chicago Advance	2 50	3 50
Weekly Sun, New Journal	2 00	3 00
MONTHLIES.		
Wide Awake (Juvenile)	2 50	3 25
St. Nicholas (Juvenile)	3 00	3 75
American Agriculturist	1 50	2 25
Ladies' Floral Journal	1 25	2 20
Phrenological Journal		2 80
Our Little Ones (Juvenile)	1 50	2 25
Andrews' Bazar	1 00	2 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 00	2 75
Atlantic Monthly	4 00	4 60
Demorest's Monthly Mirror	1 50	2 50
Leslie's Popular Monthly	3 00	3 75
Leslie's Sunday Magazine	3 00	3 75
Harper's Monthly	4 00	4 50
Godey's Lady Book	2 00	2 75
Peterson's Magazine	2 00	2 75
The Century	4 00	4 60

In making this proposition we stipulate that we must receive at the same time the subscriber to the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same address, nor even to the same Postoffice, and to clubbing their subscriptions, old as well as new subscribers may avail themselves of the offer.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

It has been the Custom of the BLADE every Winter to offer a list of good standard books at very low prices, post-paid by mail. This season we have a large stock of miscellaneous books, which we have not space to enumerate by title.

The greatest bargain we have to offer for a single book, is "Bible Biography." (A full description advertised elsewhere.) This is a $3.00 subscription book, finely illustrated, containing some 600 pages, and which we mail post-paid for $1.75. An elegant book for a Christmas present.

Poems.—We have a large lot of standard Poems, such as Cowper, Rogers, Milton, Moore, etc., which we will send postpaid by mail at 60 cents. Retail price, $1.50. Upon receipt of 60 cents we will mail a copy of Standard Poems, although we will not guarantee to mail the title requested. We will send the title ordered if we have it, otherwise we will substitute another author Mostly small 60 cts. for copy of Standard Poems.

Cloth-bound Novels.—Our stock of titles is so numerous that we cannot name them, but on receipt of 50 cents for a cloth-bound novel, we will mail postpaid a copy that cannot help but give satisfaction, as the regular retail price of such as we have run from $1.75 to $2.00 per copy.

Nasby Pamphlets.—We have many inquiries for the popular pamphlets of Nasby. We have on hand a few copies of "Nasby as a Banker" and "Democratic John Bunyan." Price, 10 cents each, postpaid.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

The Rev. Isaac P. Cook, of Baltimore, has been in the Methodist ministerial service for 68 years, during which time he has preached 8,000 sermons.

Another "largest telescope in the world," has just been erected. It brings the moon so close that the man can be distinctly heard yelling "don't shoot."—*Philadelphia News.*

A Chicago dry goods clerk won't touch an electric wire with an iron rod again. He isn't dead but he says he never desires to be reminded again of the first time he drank Chicago water.—*Boston Post.*

Peter Cooper refuses to permit his friends to build a monument in his honor during his life time. He wants them to spend their spare money to swell the Bartholdi pedestal fund, to which he has contributed $1,000.

A submarine telegraph wire is being laid between Paris and Marseilles. Nearly 300 statesmen are employed on the undertaking. It will cost $8,000,000. The wire is to be connected with the Atlantic and Mediterranean cables.

It's rather embarrassing for a shopkeeper to be obliged to bluff a tax assessor on the valuation of his stock, and on being turned out into the night, have to face the same man as chairman of an Underwriters' Committee on Valuables.—*Somerville Journal.*

Is Styrax grows what is called the "blood-stanching plant," It has the property, after being crushed, of almost instantly arresting the flow of blood from a wound. It is being cultivated for surgical purposes in certain districts of France.

Alcohol volatilizes at 173° and in baking mince pies a heat of 212° is necessary. Upon these data a New England man of deep research and mince pie experience has founded his belief that brandy in mince pies is not conducive to drunkenness.

Mr. Ross Winans' beautiful residence in Baltimore is already in mourning. The house, which cost nearly half a million, was finished and occupied by the family a week ago, and on Thursday last an infant daughter died in its new nursery of smallpox.

Christmas day they had a "Eisteddfod" in Chickering Hall, New York, at which one man read an "Englynion," and another recited a "Awdl," and then the whole crowd stood up and "Hen Wlad fy Nhadau," and then it was out on the hall fell in.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

The surviving members of the eminent Washburn family are about to erect at the Nashua, the old family homestead of Israel Washburn, at Livermore, Me., a handsome memorial building, which, on six acres equipped by them with some three thousand volumes of well-selected books, are to be thrown open as a free public library.

A Michigan burglar found no money in a clothing store, and, therefore, he resolved to equip himself with new garments throughout. After he had laid aside all his own clothes, he was surprised by the proprietor. Although there seemed to be nothing but a bare skin left, he fled, but did not go far owing to the cold and the snow.

One of the obstacles to a successful operating of railroads in India is the tiger. One of these animals had a station platform all to himself the other day and the stationmaster, unable to get at the signals, telegraphed 200 miles to headquarters to have two approaching trains stopped at neighboring signal stations in order to avert the collision he could not prevent.

Several "respectable and leading" citizens of Clayton County, Ia., have been under indictment for stealing a case of large Bibles which they found among the freight of two wrecked trains. The Bibles were distributed secretly in the neighborhood. The man who had the smallest number in his possession confessed and was sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment. The others were discharged from custody.

Christmas plum puddings being things of the past, this wise rule of a certain woman may be kept for future use: "A plum pudding can only be made one way. Take all the good things of which you know; stir them all up together; taste the mixture, and if it tastes well while it is raw, it is certain to turn out well when it has been sufficiently boiled. When it is put on the table eat a little of it."

In a Chicago school recently the children were asked to give a sentence with the word "capillary." A little girl wrote: "I sailed across the ocean in a capillary." When asked what she meant by that, she turned to Webster's Dictionary and triumphantly pointed out this definition: "Capillary, a fine vessel." Further investigation showed that more than 40 scholars had made the same blunder.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Dr. Hammond last week described to the New York Neurological Society a man injured in the spine whose nerves had been so affected that when a "deep puncture with the blade of a pen knife" was made in his left leg he felt it in the corresponding spot on his right leg, which had no sensation whatever on its own account. The doctors cannot cure this, but they have given it a nice new name, "Allochiria."

Extensive Arrangements

Have been completed by which we are enabled to supply the Compound Oxygen for HOME USE to any extent, and to all parts of the country, giving AT THE SAME TIME THE SAME OF ALL CONSULTATIONS BY LETTER DURING THE TIME A PATIENT MAY BE USING THE TREATMENT. Every case submitted to us will be carefully considered. Our pamphlet, containing Compound Oxygen, its nature, action and results, with reports of cases and full information sent free. Address DR. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSIONS.

An Array of Facts to Prove That They Have Been Seriously Neglected.

Chief Executives Who Have Never Been Officially Notified of Their Election to That Office—The Only Information Garfield Had of His Election Was Gained from the Newspapers—How to Obviate the Difficulty.

Correspondence Louisville Courier-Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Apropos of the President's having in his message called the attention of Congress to the duty of giving immediate attention to the passage of a bill regarding the counting of the votes for President and Vice President, and a bill prescribing the Presidential succession beyond the Vice President when he shall be called to discharge the duties of President in case there should be no President of the Senate and no Speaker of the House, a Congress having expired, attention may very properly be called to the loose way of managing one part of the important business of inducting a new President and Vice President into office, which has crept in of late years. To illustrate this we can compare the proceedings following the last time a President and Vice President were declared elected by the President of the Senate, with the formula followed on the first occasion of this kind, and on each similar occasion thereafter for many years.

Of course, as the count of the votes in 1877 was so long protracted and the result accepted and declared so short a time previous to the inauguration of Messrs. Hayes and Wheeler, that is to say on March 2, it is not surprising that the usual formalities were omitted, but why this should have again occurred in 1881 is not easy to understand.

The same week the vote had been counted in the presence of the two houses of Congress on February 9, 1881, and Messrs. Garfield and Arthur declared duly elected President and Vice-President, I wrote to the *Courier-Journal* that the usual custom of appointing a committee on the part of the Senate and House of Representatives to officially notify the gentleman most concerned that

THE VOTES FOR PRESIDENT

and Vice President had been duly counted and the result declared in their favor, had not been followed. Wherefore they were left to find out through the newspapers that the forms of the law in such cases made and provided had been complied with. Strange as it may seem, I have reason to believe no other public notice was ever taken of this omission than what I then wrote. I have found many who were in Congress at that time and who are familiar with the forms that used to be followed as a thing of course at such time, perfectly surprised that the matter was then neglected. While asking at that time, that is, just after the votes were counted, about the form of notification, and remarking that it was strange that the newspapers alone should be expected to let a President-elect and Vice President-elect know that they were expected to be here to take the oath of office on the 4th of March. I also asked whether anything in the shape of a legal document equivalent, to what in the case of other officials is a Commission, was given a President and Vice President to show that he had been duly elected to the high office he was to fill for four years.

One of those whom I questioned, and whose reply I quoted in the *Courier-Journal* was Vice Pres. Wheeler, who merrily answered, as his eyes twinkled, for he enjoyed a joke under all circumstances, "None was sent me, and no one notified me; but perhaps that was because they say I am a fraud." I know it is also true that no formal notification was sent Mr. Hayes.

Some people laughed at me then for asking that a commission or its equivalent being sent a President-elect and Vice-President-elect, and said: "Who is to give it to them? A President commissions others, who can commission him?" This was the reply again given me last week by one (an official in an Executive Department, too), who laughed very much at my question, and while he was in the act of doing so, I saw in a book, which I chanced to open at the right place, "The Constitution of the United States," by Hickey, the account of the counting of the electoral votes for Washington and Adams, in April, 1789, and the form of the certificate of election sent both the President-elect and Vice President-elect, signed by the presiding officer of the Senate, John Langdon, and sealed in due form. This, of course, was equivalent to a commission, so the official to whom I have alluded did not think my question so silly after I showed that. Yet here is

AN AMAZING THING.

Out of numbers of high officials, to whom I have spoken on the subject, scarcely more than six had ever heard of the fact of such certificates ever having been sent to a President-elect and Vice President-elect, before I showed it to them in Hickey's valuable book. The greatest amount of interest has, however, been expressed by high officials in this fact, and they have urged me to continue this search for the history of this practice of giving certificates, and when it was discontinued, for with rare exceptions all concede it was a good usage and should be revived. As every one knows, all others elected to any office have certificates of election, properly signed and sealed, given them and are officially notified of their election as soon as the result is known. Why the two highest officers of the Government should not be the same attention and the forms of official etiquet should not be more rigorously attended to in their cases no one can say.

It is thought necessary for the President to be notified by a committee of the two Houses of Congress the day Congress meets, although as that body always meets either on the day appointed by law or on one set by the President when he calls an extra session of Congress, he might be supposed to take it for granted that Congress had met, or could learn it through one of his messengers watching and reporting when the flag goes up at the Capitol over each House of Congress, as it always does as soon as they meet, or, still better, as the newspapers have had imposed upon them so many of the duties of Congress, he could have an "extra" bought as soon as cried on the streets, which would inform him that Congress was in session.

This would be as regular and polite a mode of proceeding as to have the newspapers to inform a President-elect and Vice President-elect

THE FACT OF THEIR ELECTIONS,

for there is no reason why they should take it for granted that they have been elected and all the forms of law duly complied with, unless they are officially notified of this fact by the body whose duty it is to see that the law is carried out.

It being conceded that no more important act is done in this country than that of electing a President and Vice-President and inducting them into office, it seems a pity that through carelessness only a looser way of finishing up this business should have crept in than was deemed necessary by the founders of the Republic.

Not only have certificates of election been omitted now for several years, but as has been said, the usual committee to notify the President-elect and Vice-President-elect of their elections was not appointed in 1881, through sheer carelessness alone, so far as I can learn, and I questioned many members of both Houses of Congress at that time, and have done so lately, and all say it was simply overlooked at the proper time.

Col. Rockwell tells me that Gen. Garfield noticed the failure of either house of Congress to send him any official notice of any kind that he was elected, and spoke very decidedly on the subject. He said in the latter part of February, 1881: "Why, I have not been notified officially of my election. I know nothing of it except through the newspapers, so might be considered unaware of the fact, and so far as any official action of Congress is concerned, I see no reason why I should not stay right here at Mentor and not go to Washington at all." On his return to Washington Col. Rockwell personally called the attention of Vice-Pres. Wheeler to the failure of Congress to send the usual notification, and told him the comments the President-elect had made on the subject. Mr. Wheeler said that there was

A SIMILAR OMISSION

in his own case. He, however, did what then could be done to rectify the matter. This was the last week of February. Mr. Wheeler called the attention of the Secretary of the Senate, Col. Burch, to the omission, and told him to have a copy taken from the Senate journal of the proceedings when the electoral vote was counted on February 9, in the presence of the two houses, and the result declared, and that this, certified as correct by the Secretary of the Senate, should be sent to the President-elect by mail, and a copy also delivered in person to him by the Secretary of State on his arrival in Washington, and one also to the Vice-President-elect. This was done, but at the very last moment, so to speak, before the inauguration; and of course such a proceeding was necessarily irregular. The printed pages in the Senate journal detailing the proceedings when the vote was counted were cut out and pasted on paper neatly, and Mr. Burch certified to them as correct and signed them. This was how it was done in 1881.

In Washington's case, and that of Adams, when first elected President and Vice President in April, 1789, the certificate was sent to each by a committee, and a letter to each by Mr. Langdon, the President of the Senate, accompanied the certificates. Those certificates set forth the fact that on the 6th of April, 1789, the presiding officer of the Senate had opened all the certificates and counted all the votes for President and Vice President, by which it appeared that George Washington, esq., was unanimously elected, agreeably to the Constitution, to the office of President of the United States of America.

The certificate for the Vice President, John Adams, was similar, only the word "duly" was substituted for "unanimously" elected.

Both were signed and sealed by John Langdon, who had been elected presiding officer of the Senate for the sole purpose of receiving, opening and counting the votes of the Electors.

THE COMMITTEE EMPLOYED

to carry these certificates and the accompanying letters after discharging the duty, reported that fact to the presiding officer of the Senate. The practice of notification by a certificate of election was kept up so far as I can learn until 1873, which was the last time a committee was appointed by Congress to wait upon a President-elect to notify each of his election. Senator Sherman was then the committee appointed by the Senate, and Messrs. Beck and Dawes from the House. They did not carry a certificate of election with them, but Senator Beck tells me when they called upon President Grant at the White House Mr. Sherman read a paper to him announcing that he had been duly re-elected, and that all of the committee signed it and left it with him. They also called at the Washington House, where Senator Wilson, the Vice-President-elect, was, and notified him, but, according to Mr. Beck's recollection, that interview was verbal, and no paper was read to him and left with him. Mr. Beck says he recalls that when they left the address which they had signed with Gen. Grant it occured to him to think of it as a singular fact that that was the only document of any kind addressed personally to himself which the President-elect had or would have showing that he had been duly elected in accordance with the prescribed forms of law. Strange to say, this committee did not make any report to the House and Senate after discharging the duty assigned them, so another usage was omitted through carelessness. For many years it was not only customary to send this committee of notification of election to the President-elect and Vice President-elect, but also to send the same committee to the President who was actually in office, to inform him that the counting of the electoral votes had been completed and

THE RESULT DULY DECLARED.

This practice has also been discontinued through carelessness. If ever there was a time when such a committee should have been sent to the actual President it certainly was in 1877, but no official notice of any kind was served on Pres. Grant that the prolonged agony of deciding who should be his successor had terminated, and the result accepted by the House of Representatives. As the diligent newspapers got out extras at once, perhaps Congress did not think it necessary, but it does not seem to me if so much of the work belonging to Congress, and a special committee appointed by it is to devolve on the newspapers they should be amply compensated therefor.

Wherefore, in connection with the bill which will probably be discussed in the House this session to devise a more perfect system for electing a President and Vice President, it has occurred to me that it would be well also to introduce a resolution or bill for the relief of the newspapers of the United States from a grave responsibility, or else amply compensate them therefore. I would suggest that it should read: "A bill to show cause why the newspapers of the United States should not be relieved of the responsibility of being the sole authentic sources of information by means of which a President-elect and a Vice President-elect learn that the forms of the law have been duly complied with in respect to their election to the offices aforesaid, and that the President of the Senate did, in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, open all the certificates and count all the votes of the electors for a President and Vice President and officially declared the result in their favor. And also that cause be shown why the custom followed continuously for many years of sending a certificate of election duly signed and sealed by the presiding officer of the Senate to the President-elect and Vice President-elect by a committee of the two Houses should not be revived."

Mr. McPherson, the Clerk of the House, has suggested that

A FURTHER PROVISION

of this bill should read:

"And be it further provided that should said good usage be revived, that said certificates should not only be signed by the President of the Senate, but attested by the tellers who received the votes as counted, and that three copies of the certificates should be made, one to remain in the office of the Secretary of the Senate with the votes and other papers in the case, another filed in the office of the Chief Justice, and a third in the Department of State, the original certificates being left with the President-elect and the Vice President-elect."

I have been talking with Mr C. C. Sympson, the Enrolling Clerk of the Senate, who has been in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for 21 years, and he gives it as his opinion, from the investigations he has made of the Senate Journal, that the practice of sending certificates of election by a committee to a President-elect and Vice President-elect immediately after the completion of the counting of the electoral vote in their favor was continuous from 1780 to 1869, inclusive of both. He says he knows certificates of election were sent Lincoln and Johnson in 1865, and to Grant and Colfax in 1869, for he had made them out himself. He says that of 1865 was signed by Vice Pres. Hannibal Hamlin, and that of 1869 by the President *pro tem.* of the Senate, Ben Wade. He says he also knows that one was sent Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin in 1861 as he talked about it with his predecessor who made that one out.

He says the occasion offered an instance of the most complete transactions of this branch of the business of inducting a new President and Vice President into office of which Mr. Sympson has found any record. The committee, of which Mr. Trumbull was one, went to Mr. Lincoln, made their address, gave him his certificate of election as President, and he made a reply, and when the committee returned to Washington its members reported to their respective Houses of Congress and

GAVE MR. LINCOLN'S REPLY,

all of which appears in the Senate journal for the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress. Mr. Hamlin was also similarly notified by the same committee.

The last instance of certificates having been sent was in 1860, when, as I have said, Mr. Sympson, by order of the Secretary of the Senate, made them out for Messrs. Grant and Colfax. The last instance of a Committee of Notification being sent was, as I have said, in 1873.

I find some of the opinion that certificates had been regularly sent up to 1869, while others think they were occasionally omitted, but not the notification by a committee. I have found the record of the certificates having been sent Madison and Clinton in 1809, and the order that the certificate of their election should be laid before Pres. Jefferson. A similar coitrse was also followed in 1813, when Madison was elected President and Gerry elected Vice-President, and also when Monroe and Tompkins were declared elected in 1817. In 1821, I find no evidence of a certificate being sent either Madison or Tompkins when re-elected, but they were formally notified.

In 1825 a certificate was sent Calhoun of his election as Vice President, but I have found record of only a notification of election being sent John Quincy Adams by a committee, not of both Houses of Congress, but of the House of Representatives, which had elected him.

The entry in his diary of February 10, 1825, vol. vi., page 205, makes no mention of a certificate. He said he knew a committee would come to notify him of his election, and was prepared to receive it.

He says: "At noon, Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts; Joseph Vance, of Ohio, and William G. Archer, of Virginia, came as a Committee of the House of Representatives." They announced to him his election by the House in accordance with the manner provided by the Constitution, in the event of no person having received a majority of all the votes of the Electors for President. He observed to the Committee that

THE ONLY PRECEDENT OF LIKE KIND

being that of Mr. Jefferson's election in 1801, who returned a written answer when notified of his election by the House of Representatives. He had followed his example, and so gave an answer in writing to Mr. Webster. The Committee informed him that they had already notified the President, Monroe, of his (Adams's) election. The Committee reported Adams's answer to the House, where it was read.

Now, of course, no one pretends to say that a certificate or any formal notification of election to a President and Vice-President is a necessity in law, but it resolves itself simply into a matter of official courtesy that such formal notice should be sent. It is not necessary for the Supreme Court to call in a body annually on the day they first meet on the President, or for a Committee of the two Houses to wait on him at the beginning of each session of Congress in order for him to know the fact in either case that the bodies named have met for the transaction of business, yet it is the most polite and respectful way of bringing the matter to his attention. Nearly every statesman or eminent lawyer with whom I have talked about this concedes that the old custom of sending a certificate of election by a Committee of the two Houses of Congress to a President-elect and Vice-President-elect, and of also laying it before the President then in office, and of having such Committee report the discharge of those duties to Congress, is a good one and should be revived. Among those who have given me permission to use their names as saying that

THIS SHOULD BE DONE

are Judge Jerry Black, Attorney-General Brewster, Sen. Beck, Sen. Logan, Judge Wylie and Mr. John G. Carlisle.

Mr. Shober, the acting Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Sympson, the Enrolling Clerk of the Senate, and Mr. McPherson, the Clerk of the House, have said to me that they hope that the agitation of the subject will lead to a settled form for a notification of the gentlemen declared elected to the two highest offices in the gift of the nation being established, which will prevent such irregular proceedings as were necessitated in 1881 by the failure of Congress to do its duty. If there had been any form prescribed at any time as obligatory, the omission which then occurred would not have happened. It seems to have gradually become a tradition, and as without searching the records no one could otherwise know what the customary form had been and few thought to do that, or were willing to take the trouble, the carelessness I have noted has crept in.

Some have suggested that the operation of the famous twenty-second joint rule which says in prescribing that the Vice President shall declare the result of the votes, and that his announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President, has been the cause of the omission noted of committees of notification; but that does not hold, for certificates were sent in 1869, four years after this rule had been adopted, and a committee of notification in 1873. The point I make is that somebody must tell the President elect and Vice President elect that such sufficient declaration has been made in the presence of the two houses of Congress, and that a committee of those houses, bearing a certificate, is the proper mode of acquainting them of this fact.

MISS GRUNDY.

A Georgia Editor on Early Marriages.

Nine-tenths of the unhappy marriages are the result of green human calves being allowed to run at large in the society pastures without any yokes on them. They marry and have children before they do mustaches; they are fathers of twins before they are proprietors of two pair of pants, and the little girls they marry are old women before they are 20 years old. Occasionally one of these gosling marriages turns out all right, but it is a clear case of luck. If there was a law against young galoots sparking and marrying before they have all cut their teeth we suppose the little cusses would evade it in some way, but there ought to be a sentiment against it. It is time enough for these bantams to think of finding a pullet when they have raised money enough to buy a bundle of laths to build a hen-house. But they see a girl who looks cunning, and they are afraid there is not going to be girls enough to go around, and then they begin to get in their work real spry; and before they are aware of the sanctity of the marriage relation they are hitched for life, and before they own a cook-stove or a bedstead they have to get up in the night and go after the doctor, so frightened that they run themselves out of breath and abuse the doctor because he doesn't run too, and when the doctor gets there there is not enough linen in the house to wrap up a doll-baby.

Clothing of Men and Women.

Philadelphia Ledger.

The funny people of the newspapers are making merry over some returns of the census, which show that there are in the United States 6,000 establishments for the manufacture of men's clothing, the annual product being valued at $200,000,000, and that there are only 600 manufacturers of women's clothing, the products of whose works are valued at only $30,000,000 annually. This is but another example of the delusive manner in which the census statistics are being put before the public. It is not surprising that newspaper writers are making fun of them. The explanations that should go with the census figures are these: First, that a large proportion of the women of the United States make their own garments, and, therefore, have no need for "establishments" to make them. Second, another large proportion have their garments made by needle-women and dress-makers in a small way, and these do not count as "establishments."

A Fine Stream.

Texas Siftings.

"You advertise that there is a fine stream of water on the place, but I don't see any," remarked a stranger, who wanted to rent the place.

The landlord said: "Just work that pump a little, and you will see a fine stream of water. You don't expect to have Niagara Falls on the place for $15 a month, do you?"

THE WHITE FLAG.

A Correct Version of the Surrender Signal of Appomattox.

New York Times.

My attention has been called to an article recently printed in the *Post* of this City, and credited to your enterprising paper, in which it is stated that the Appomattox flag of truce disappeared after the surrender, and that an article written by the Confederate Col. Sims of South Carolina for the Charleston *News and Courier* had interested many persons in the search for it, and that it had been recently found in the possession of Mrs. Custer, the widow of the late Gen. Custer, to whom it was presented by Gen. Sheridan.

Now, that those interested may have the "bottom facts" in regard to that flag of truce, let me say that it has not been "missing" one hour since that day when Gen. Gordon begged me to take it and stop the Federal infantry line of battle, after which it was given then and there to Gen. Custer, by myself. I may be excused, perhaps for detailing the circumstances under which the old white towel (value about 25 cents) served the double duty of announcing the surrender of Lee's army almost simultaneously to a charging column of Sheridan's entire cavalry and Ord's infantry corps in line of battle, that were closing in around Lee from separate points of the compass. Gen. Custer on the night before had made impossible the further retreat of Lee's army toward Lynchburg by charging on to Appomattox station, in advance of orders, capturing the depot and railway supply trains, and, after a desperate night battle, capturing 25 pieces of artillery and planting his command across the Lynchburg pike, facing east toward Lee. During the night Gen. Ord's infantry reached the field and took the position won by Custer. On the morning of the 9th Sheridan moved his whole cavalry command out over the fields south of the court house, Gen. Custer's division in advance, and received the fire of the enemy's artillery.

We had reached a favorable point for a charge at what appeared to be the center of the Rebel line, when an officer galloped out to us, with the truce in his hand, and said to Gen. Custer: "Gen. Lee requests a suspension of hostilities." Custer instantly halted and, turning to me, by his side, said: "Go with this officer and say for me to Gen. Lee that I cannot stop this charge unless he announces an unconditional surrender, as I am not in sole command on this field." The officer gave his name as Maj. Sims, of Longstreet's staff, and hurriedly piloted me through the Rebel lines, but a few rods in our front, where artillerymen stood in position by their shotted guns and piles of ammunition. On the way to Lee we were met by Gen. Gordon, with a group of many other prominent officers, who stated that the request for a suspension of hostilities was, in fact, unconditional surrender, that Lee had just rode away to the rear to find Grant, and that the infantry line of battle closing in on them from the west must be halted and further bloodshed stopped. I consented to take the same truce and stop the infantry if Maj. Sims would accompany me. He did so, and we both, doubtless, a little warmed up and out of breath, explained to Gens. Ord and Chamberlain the situation, when their line halted and cheer after cheer rolled from right to left.

At this point Sims and myself parted, he to return to Gen. Gordon, a short distance, and in full view over the open field, and I to return to Gen. Custer, where the ground was not open, and the rattle of the carbine was still heard, and, of course, the truce in hand was still needed. On reaching Gen. Custer I learned that a Confederate cavalry commander had been trying to charge through our lines on the right, and had not succeeded. I had no further use for the truce, and handed it to Gen. Custer, who, more than any other person, was entitled to possession of the relic, as he had done most toward bringing about the surrender. Gen. Sheridan never saw the truce when in use, never possessed it, and, of course, never gave it to Gen. or Mrs. Custer. Mrs. Custer has recently written me for its history, and gives the address of Col. Sims, to whom I have written.

I have not seen the article referred to as written by him and printed in the Charleston paper, and do not know how anxious he is to recover the relic, but trust that he and all our ex-confederate friends will cheerfully accord to Mrs. Custer the rightful custody of it, and would remind them that it was her gallant husband, at the head of the Third Cavalry division, who led the advance in every battle in Virginia during the six months closing the war, capturing 111 pieces of field artillery, 65 battle flags, 10,000 prisoners of war, including seven general officers, and never lost a gun or a color.

E. W. WHITAKER.

Late Lieutenant Colonel First Connecticut Cavalry, acting Assistant Inspector General Third Cavalry division, and Brevet Brigadier General United States volunteers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1883.

HANDS, BUT NOT CLAWS.

The True Beauty of the Extremities.

Nineteenth Century.

The hands of the finest lady should be able to clasp with the full fervor of friendship, and pull a child out of danger; and a hand upon which no dependance could be placed in an emergency is by no means a credit to man or woman. The notion that any lady's hand should be of this kind is, in the real sense of the word, vulgar. Delicacy is delightful, but weakness must either excite pity or contempt, according as it is self-imposed or not. The Chinese mandarin allows his nails to grow till they resemble claws, priding himself upon this evidence that he never did, and is incapable of doing, any manly work; and many ladies cultivate their hands to suggest the same notion. It must be remembered that the longer and more pointed the nails, the more they are suggestive of claws. This is increased by the polishing of them. Surely it cannot be in good taste to recall our animal origin to the expense of human capabilities. The Greeks, who accentuated all peculiarly and distinctly human characteristics, carefully avoided pointing the nails, though no Darwin had shown them whence the nails came; they also rejected smallness of hand, such as the ideal of modern taste demands. Proportion and fitness were to them ruling principles, outside of which they found no beauty. Hands are no more beautiful for being small than eyes are for being big; but many a modern girl would ask her fairy godmother, if she had one, to give her eyes as big as saucers and hands as small as those of a doll, believing that the first cannot be too large nor the last too small. Tiny feet and hands are terms constantly used by poets and novelists in a most misleading manner. It cannot be possible that they are intended by the writers to express anything but general delicacy and refinement, but a notion is encouraged that results in the destruction of one of the most beautiful of natural objects—the human foot. This unfortunate notion, that the beauty of the foot depends upon its smallness, leads to the crippling of it until it becomes, in many cases, a bunch of crippled deformity. It is a most reprehensible practice, alike revolting to good taste and good sense, to put the foot of the growing girl into a shoe that is not only too short, cramping the toes into a bunch, but being pointed, turns the great toe inward, producing deformity of general shape and, in the course of time, inevitable bunions, the only wonder being that steadiness in standing or any grace of movement at all is left.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's block, Rochester, N. Y.

ANOTHER GONE.

Distinguished Views on the Suicide of a Plumber.

New York Graphic.

A plumber has recently committed suicide in Chicago. Such an event has never before happened in the history of the nation. Given below are the views of a number of distinguished individuals on the occurrence:

"Suicide is rather a risky operation in 'futures.' I have never yet tried it myself. Many wish I would."—Jay Gould.

"Me too."—Cyrus W. Field.

"It must have been due to overwork—and overcharges."—Herbert Spencer.

"I will put my name down for $— to any subscription gotten up here to induce and encourage a score of New York plumbers to go and do likewise."—Stephen B. French.

"When rents are free, property in land abolished, landlords obsolete, and every foot of the earth's surface is covered with a teeming population, we shall discern—but how and where this self-sacrificed man did his part in ushering in my new order of things I reserve until my next chapter."—Henry George.

"I hold it as a striking and profitable evidence of development of the improved and progressive condition of morality and conscience in the West."—William M. Evarts.

"He must have heard of my recent nominations."—Mayor Edson.

"It heralds the opening of a new political and social era in our civilization."—Benjamin F. Butler.

"So fall one by one the oppressors of the people."—Herr Most.

"I wonder if he left a bill behind him."—U. S. Attorney General Brewster.

"What is a plumber?"—Mrs. Langtry.

"I must have a dead plumber im my next play."—John T. Raymond.

"I am glad. I have long thought of killing one myself."—Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman.

"I, too."—Ulysses S. Grant.

"I have views on this subject, also, as well as the sun, moon, stars and comet, but shall reserve them for the *Herald* a little before my next lecture."—Richard Proctor.

"It is to me a new evidence of evolution and revolution." — Henry Ward Beecher.

An Effort to Abolish Paymasters.

Army paymasters are rallying all their influence to defeat, if possible, when the army appropriation bill comes up in the Senate, the amendment which Representative Browne had inserted when the measure was before the House. The amendment seeks to accomplish the gradual extinction of the present grade of paymasters, transferring the duty of paying the army to the Quartermaster's Department. Representative Browne gives some interesting facts relative to the extravagance of the paymaster system as now organized. The pay department draws a salary to the amount of $219,100, divided among officers as follows: One Brigadier General, $5,500; two Colonels, $3,500 each; two Lieutenant Colonels, $3,000 each; 50 Majors, $2,500 each, and 54 clerks, $1,400 each. To this add mileage, commutation for quartermaster's stores, fuel, forage, subsistence, etc., amounting to say $100,000, and we have a total of $310,000 going to officers to pay the sum of $1,200,000 to 17,651 troops. There are, including the retired list, 2,394 officers in commission, which, by adding Postmasters' Clerks and hospital help, amounts to 2,622 for our little army. It is believed that the amendment will be favorably reported to the Senate.

A Novel Time Piece.

Virginia City (Nev.) Enlerprise.

A man who was appointed watchman at a mine on the Comstock had no watch. He did not wish to buy one, yet was desirous of knowing how the time was passing. He borrowed the watch of a friend for one night. On returning the next day he told his friend that he was all right now, that he had a time keeper of his own. He then unrolled a strip of paper, some four inches in width, from a stick and exhibited it as his clock. On this strip of paper he had marked down, as they rose above the horizon, all the stars and constellations within a narrow belt. Opposite each star was the time of its making its appearance—hour and minute. The watchman says his watch is a fine time keeper. He has recently improved it somewhat. The slip of paper now runs on swo small rollers that are placed in a small box, which has a sliding lid of glass. As the night wears away and the stars pass over, he now turns the crank of his watch and looks at the time marked by the side of each. To wind up his watch he runs the tape back upon the initial roller.

Relieving to Him.

Boston Transcript.

In Mrs. George Ticknor's hall always stood a most impassive and impressive liveried footman, bearing a silver salver on which to receive cards, and showing no more emotion than the wooden hat rack. But one afternoon, when Mrs. Ticknor was out, and the house was very quiet, an amanuensis, copying notes in an upstairs room, was startled by a series of howls and yells from below. She kept at her work, thinking that if the servants in the kitchen were killing each other it was no business of hers. Soon up came a maid to ask if she was frightened. She said she was not. "Oh, ye ain't? Well, I thought I'd tell ye, mum, that it is only the footman. When the folks is out an' the house quiet, he can't stand it, an' he has to holler. It's kind o' relievin' to him."

Women Not as Polite as Men.

Said a fellow traveler the other day to a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer:* "Women are not as polite as men in public. I have often seen exhibitions of rudeness and selfishness on the part of women that a man would not be guilty of. There is a case in point right across the aisle. That woman has but a small valise, and no one is in the seat with her, and every other seat is occupied. A while ago a little girl passed by in search of some place to sit. She looked wistfully at the vacant place, and the woman stared at her, but she never budged. The little girl is now at the other end of the car standing up. The majority of women folks are no doubt sweet and agreeable at home, but as soon as they get in a street car or railroad carriage their good manners seem to leave them."

A Woman Architect.

Miss Rhody Garett, says the London *Times*, was the daughter of a country clergyman of small means, and one of a large family. She broke through the restrictions of home life, which are much stronger in England than here, and determined to carve an honest independence for herself. She entered the office of an architect, and having learned the trade, so to speak, set up for herself as an "honest decorator," taking another lady into partnership. She soon rose to eminence in spite of delicate health, and found time to be the author of a little volume on "House Decoration," which has passed through six editions. Her social and professional life is a strong argument in support of the belief that women—ladies—may quietly succeed in "business," and attain not only money for their own needs, but fame of a high order.

Predictions of the Shrewd Ones Verified.

Boston Herald.

The shrewdest Democratic leaders perceived, and have said, that there was nothing necessarily permanent in the victory won by their party last Fall. What have its representatives in Congress done thus far this session to render it permanent? Nothing. And what have the Democratic Governors and Legislatures accomplished to make amends for the delinquencies of the leaders at Washington? Thus far, next to nothing.

An Intemperate and Ungrateful Mule.

Rochester Post-Express.

An Albany man gave a balky mule a drink

Answers to Correspondents

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Maths matical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the ed I are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable to be lent so indiscriminately, and it is not also any possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm before an affidavit part of the reply.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same sheet with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

J. B. C., Mound City, Kan.: Address B. F. Gamble, 923 South Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.

M. M. G., Avalon, Mo.: The deepest mines are said to be in Bohemia, one having reached to the depth of 3,750 feet. Artesian wells have been sunk to 2,000 feet in depth.

M. M. P., DeKalb Center, Ill.: The National Live Stock Journal is particularly devoted to stock and stock raising; the American Agriculturist gives a portion of its space to live stock.

Cora Ewded, O'Fallon, Mo., writes: "Will some reader of the BLADE, who has the poetry entitled 'The Slain Chief's Daughter' please send a copy of it to me? I would also like to correspond with some of the readers of the BLADE from different States."

A. J. T., Paw Paw Ford, Tenn.:

Is it a fact, as Rev. Henry Ward Beecher said in his interview on "corners," that George Washington used profane language?

Beecher probably knows what he is talking about; but as George passed away before our time, we cannot be called as a witness.

W. E. S., Pataha City, Wash. Ter.:

Please inform me to what light water can be drawn with a siphon, and oblige.

Theoretically water will rise under the pressure of the atmosphere at sea level 33 feet. Practically, 25 or 27 feet is about all that could be depended on by a siphon or suction pump of any kind.

W. C., Billings, Mo.:

1. In the Bible, "The harp that once through Tara's halls," etc., what is meant by "Tara's halls" that is, to what does the expression refer? 2. Who was the author?

1. The hill of Tara was in antiquity a chief seat of the Irish monarchs, and from it was originally brought the famous stone long used in the coronation of the Scottish Kings at Scone. It is now in the chair of Edward the Confessor, at Westminster. 2. Tom Moore.

C. L. W., Shamburg:

Will you please give the names of all the Cabinet officials from Washington's to Arthur's administration, inclusive, in your correspondents' department?

It would take up too much space, besides we have, at different times, given all the Cabinets. There is a little book published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass., that not only gives the Cabinets, but a synopsis of the leading political events of each Administration. It is entitled "A Handbook of the Administrations of the United States," by E. G. Tilston. The copy we have was issued 10 years ago, but there have doubtless been later editions.

J. H., Ironton, Mo.:

Please inform me how to make liquid bluing or wash bluing.

Put into a bottle one ounce pure Prussian blue, in fine powder, and pour upon it two ounces concentrated hydrochloric acid. Leave it for 24 hours and then dilute with eight or nine ounces water, and bottle it. The whole may be further diluted with a quart of water, and still retain a sufficiently dark color for washing muslins, etc. The common blue writing fluid is thus prepared. Or, take one ounce of soft Prussian blue, powder it and put in a bottle with one quart of clear rain water, and add one quarter ounce of oxalic acid. A teaspoonful is sufficient for a large washing.

J. P. K., Grass Valley, Oregon:

Please give the origin and history of the game of chess, and by what nation is it mostly played?

Chess is the oldest and most scientific of sedentary amusements and originated in India more than 5,000 years ago. The primeval game which was played by two persons, was much like that now played, excepting that the throw of dice decided what piece to move. This extended down to the sixth century A. D. Since then it has passed through many changes, and the game been introduced eastward through China and Japan, and westward through all Europe. Modern chess has existed from the beginning of the 16th century. It is played by all civilized nations.

V. C. R., Rock, Minn.

1. Please inform me if there is any cannon in the world that will carry a ball as large as a keg, or without exploding. 2. How far can the heaviest cannonading be heard? 3. What is the size of the largest cannon on earth?

1. None that we have ever heard of. 2. It would depend much on the state of the atmosphere. Instances have been recorded where heavy cannonading has been heard for a distance of 50 miles. 3. Two of the largest cannon yet made belong to the Italian Government. They are on one of their immense iron clads, and which 100 tons each, throwing a steel-headed projectile weighing nearly a ton. These guns were made in England, Krupp, of Germany, is also manufacturing some immense guns.

J. H., Washington, Ia.:

I have a land warrant for 160 acres of land. It was given to a pensioner of the war of 1812. My understanding of it is that when I locate it I get my deed, but was told a few days ago that I had to live on the land six months, then prove up the same as pre-emption. Which is correct?

When lands are to be located with land warrants, written application must be made to the Land Register of the District in which the land is located, accompanied by an assigned warrant, and describing the tract desired. The Register certifies the fact to the Receiver. When the tract is $2.50 per acre, $1.25 per acre must be paid in addition to the warrant, for which a receipt is given. At the close of the month the Register and Receiver make a return to the General Land Office, when a patent or full title is issued.

C. F., Tolmpsort, Ind.:

1. Who was the "Pathfinder" to the Rocky Mountains? 2. What is meant by the term "beauty and beauty"? 3. When was the Great Seal of the United States adopted? 4. What sect use 364 days in a year?

1. Gen. John C. Fremont, who crossed the continent about the year 1846. 2. It is a term said to have been used as a watchword of the British army under Packenham that attacked Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815, and were so signally defeated, although this was afterwards denied by British officers who were engaged in the battle. 3. The device for the Great Seal of the United States was adopted by the Continental Congress on June 20, 1782, and re-adopted by the new Congress September 15, 1789, provided for an obverse and reverse. There is no record the reverse was ever made. 4. Never heard of such a sect.

J. C., Grass Lake, Mich.:

Will you please give us the quotations of furs, such as mink, muskrat, coon and skunk?

The following quotations are furnished by a Toledo dealer: Raccoon, black and extra dark at their value, 90c to $1 90; raccoon, large, prime dark, and fair colors, well handled skins, 65c; Raccoon, small, prime dark, and all pale seasoned skins, well handled, 45c; raccoon, No. 2, kittens, and poorly handled seasoned skins, 25c; raccoon, No. 3, 15c; raccoon, No. 4, 5c; mink, No. 1, large, dark, 35@45c; mink, No. 1, medium, dark, 30@35c; mink, No. 1, small, dark, 25c; mink, No. 2, 18c; mink, No. 3, and rotton, 9c; mink, No. 4, 5c; muskrats, large fall and small winter, 9c; muskrats, small fall, and kitts, 2c; opossum, No. 1, cased, 18c; opossum, open, and small cased, 15c; opossum, trash, 5c; skunk black star back, No. 1, cased, 60@75c; skunk short striped, No. 1, cased, 45c; skunk, narrow striped, No. 1, cased, 25c; skunk, unprime and white, 12c; house cat, black, 10@12c.

W. M. H., writing from Turner Or., sends a clipping from the Portland Oregonian to show the immense business of the salmon canning industry of the Columbia River. From this it appears the total pack for the season of 1882, in round numbers, was 535,000 cases; each case containing four dozen one pound tins, $5.20 per case, $2,782,000. This does not include the value of barreled salmon of 36 canneries located on the Columbia River. The most valuable cargo ever shipped from Oregon was 70,000 cases, worth $365,000. The capital invested in canneries and appliances is estimated at $2,000,000, and employment is given during the fishing season to over 7,000 men. Large quantities of tin plate are imported from England direct to the Columbia River, the canning industry having introduced our direct import trade with England by the large quantities of tin, sheet iron and chemicals required. Duty on tin plates, less 10 per cent., is refunded to canners on their making proper entry at the Custom House at the time of making foreign shipment.

I. Please publish the amount of bonds issued during Buchanan's administration and their value. Also as the Nation out of debt and the surplus divided between the States? 2. Who is Vice President?

1. The act of December 23, 1857, authorized the issue of $20,000,000 in Treasury notes, redeemable at the expiration of one year. The act of June 14, 1858, authorized a loan of $20,000,000, redeemable any time after January 1, 1874. The act of June 22, 1860, authorized a loan of $21,000,000 (to be used in redemption of Treasury notes), redeemable in not less than 10 nor more than 20 years. The act of February 8, 1861, authorized a loan of $25,000,000, redeemable in not less than 10 nor more than 20 years. March 2, 1861, a loan of $10,000,000 was authorized, payable in 1881, and bonds for $2,800,000, redeemable in 20 years. These Treasury notes and bonds were all sold at par. The rate of interest was five, five and one-half and six per cent. At the close of Pierce's administration the debt was $29,060,386; in July, 1860, it was $64,769,703. The National debt was extinguished in 1836, under Jackson, with a surplus of $19,000,000 in the Treasury. 2. David Davis is acting Vice President, by virtue of being President pro tem. of the Senate.

D. G. L., Wheeling, W. Va.:

1. Will you be kind enough to give a cure for a cough? 2. Also a cure for sprained back?

1. Take two or three table spoonfuls of linseed and a small bunch of horehound, boil to a jelly and strain; add one-half pound sugar candy, one quarter pound honey, one-half pound loaf sugar. First boil the horehound in one quart water, then add the strained linseed and other articles; simmer for two hours. When cold, add of chloradyne three table-spoonfuls; bottle, and cork tight. A small quantity of spirits of wine or brandy to keep it. When the cough is troublesome, take a table-spoonful. 2. The first thing is rest; take night and morning 15 or 20 drops of the balsam of copaiba. If the part is inflamed, apply cold water cloths. Let the bowels be kept open by aperients. When the inflammation is gone, use the following liniment: Cayenne, 1½ ounces; salt, one table-spoonful; spirits of wine, two ounces; camphor, one-half ounce; spirits of turpentine, one-quarter pint. Bottle and shake now and then during the day; then add one-half pint vinegar. This is excellent for sponging the body in cases of pain, debility, inflammation, sore throat, etc.

J. W. C., Bourbon, Ind.:

1. Please give me a recipe for making a salve, or sticking plaster, for cuts, chapped hands, etc. 2. Was Gen. Grant placed on the retired list? 3. Of how many members will the Forty-eighth Congress be composed? 4. At what price can you furnish Harper's Young People and the BLADE together, or Rural New Yorker?

1. Make a strong tincture of capsicum-pods by steeping them for several days, in a warm place, in twice their weight of rectified spirits of wine. Dissolve gum arabic in water to about the consistency of molasses; add to this an equal quantity of the tincture, stirring it together with a small brush or a large camel's hair pencil, until they are well incorporated. The mixture will be cloudy and opaque. Take sheets of silk or tissue-paper; give them with the brush a coat of the mixture; let them dry, and then give another; let that dry, and, if the surface is shining, there is enough of the peppered gum; if not, give a third coat. Apply as courtplaster. It is also good for rheumatic pains in the joints. 2. No; the bill passed the Senate, but hangs fire in the House. 3. Three hundred and twenty-five. 4. Blade and Rural New Yorker, $3. See BLADE club list and advertisements.

Sub., Goodland, Ind.:

Please give a recipe for tanning fur so as to make caps or mittens of the skins.

After having cut off the useless parts and softened the skin by soaking remove the fatty matter from the inside and soak it in warm water for an hour. Next mix equal parts of borax, saltpetre and Glauber salts (sulphate of soda) in the proportion of one-half ounce each for each skin, with sufficient water to make a thin paste; spread this with a brush over the inside of the skin, applying more on the thicker part than on the thinner. Double the skin together, flesh side inwards, and put it in a cool place. After standing 24 hours, wash the skin clean, and apply in the same manner as before, a mixture of one ounce sal soda, one-half ounce borax, and two ounces hard white soap, melted slowly together without being allowed to boil; fold together again and put away in a warm place for 24 hours. After this dissolve 4 ounces alum, 8 ounces common salt, and 2 ounces saltpeter in sufficient hot rain water to saturate the skin; soak the skin in it for 12 hours; then wring out and hang up to dry. When dry repeat this soaking and drying two or three times till the skin is sufficiently soft. Lastly, smooth the inside with fine paper and pumice stone.

Subscriber, Clinton, Ia.:

Will you please give me in your paper a description of an animal called a ferret?

The length of the ferret is from 12 to 14 inches from nose to base of tail, the latter being about five inches long. The general color is an irregular mixture of yellow and black, the fur being long and fine, with an undergrowth of cinereous woolly hair. Both sexes are alike in color, but the male is the larger, being about three inches high at the shoulder. Though ranked as a domesticated animal, and employed by man to hunt rabbits and rats, it is far from docile or gentle, and never seems to have any affection for those who feed and take care of it. In its natural condition it has the habits of the polecat and weasel, sucking the blood of small quadrupeds and birds, and devouring eggs; it is nocturnal, sleeping nearly all day; in captivity it is fed on bread and milk and raw meat. It produces young twice a year, and from five to eight at a time. The young are said to be born hairless and with closed eyes, and to be frequently devoured by the mother. It is sometimes crossed with the polecat, which is supposed to increase its ferocity. It is easily irritated, and then emits a strong and disagreeable odor. We do not know where you can obtain the animal.

Subscriber, St. Clair, Mo.:

1. In what year was the Cherokee Indians removed from Georgia? 2. Who was Zeno? 3. Who was King Bomba? 4. In what city of the South is the Southern World published? 5. In what year was John Howard Payne sent to Tunis as United States Minister? Where was he born? When did he die and where at?

1. In 1838 Gen. Scott marched into their country with 2,000 men to enforce the order for their removal. A portion of the tribe emigrated as early as 1770, and 7,000 emigrated in 1818. 2. A Greek philosopher, born in Southern Italy about 490 B. C. None of his works are extant. 3. A sobriquet given to Ferdinand II., King of the Two Sicilies. One account says he obtained it from having called upon his soldiers to "bombard" his people during one of their insurrections. Another version is that in Italy, when a man is told a thing he knows to be false, he puffs out his cheek, smiles it with his forefinger, and exclaims "Bomba." Hence, when Ferdinand was perceived to be a worthless liar, his people called him King Bomba, King Puff-cheek, King Liar and King Knave. 4. Atlanta, we think. 5. He was appointed Consul to Tunis in 1841, recalled in 1845 and reappointed in 1851; born in New York June 9, 1792; died at Tunis April 10, 1852. His remains have lately been shipped to this country.

T. O., Salisbury, Kan.:

1. Please give the principle of artesian wells. What forces are behind the surface? 2. What purpose has the Government in view in sinking wells on the plains? 3. What country holds the Confederate bonds? Why are they worth anything at all?

1. The possibility of obtaining water by means of artesian wells in a particular district depends on its geographical structure. There is a class of rocks which are perfectly impervious to water; such are clays, which are absolutely retentive, neither allowing water to be obtained from them nor to pass through them. When such rocks occur in alternating layers, and in such order that pervious beds are inserted between impervious ones, it is evident that if a perforation is made through the retentive barrier-bed in the lower portion of the basin, the water contained in the water-logged strata will rise through the bore to a height depending upon the pressure of water which has accumulated in the confined sloping space between the two impervious beds. A famous artesian well is that of Grenelle, in the outskirts of Paris, where the water is brought from the gault at a depth of 1798 feet. It yields 5161½ gallons of water in a minute, which is raised with such a force as to be propelled 32 feet above the surface. The pressure required to effect this has been calculated to exceed 50 atmospheres at the bottom of the bore. 2. To secure an unfailing supply of pure water, we suppose. 3. The bulk is probably held in England. They are worthless, wherever held, but some speculators have an idea they can somehow collect them.

J. J., Coldwater, Mich.:

Will you please give a description of the canons of the Colorado River?

The largest and most noted, the Grand Canon, extends down the river, from the mouth of the Little Colorado, a distance of more than 200 miles. The hight of the walls varies from 4,000 to 7,000 feet. The channel is from 50 to 300 feet in width, and the descent of the stream from five to 200 feet to the mile. The banks of the river are cliffs of solid rock, often vertical for hundreds or thousands of feet; but in places these cliffs or walls of the canon are broken down in steep slopes, and in other places they are terraced on a grand scale, the glacis often being from a half mile to a mile in width, and the step to a higher terrace several hundred feet. There is no proper flood plain along the river through this canon, but usually rocks have fallen down from the walls on one or both sides, so as to form a talus, the river filling the channel from wall to wall. Numerous streams come down from the high plateaus on either side, each having its own winding canon, and these have tributary canons, making the topography adjacent to the river exceedingly intricate. In the valley of the Colorado below the canons is found a large extent of fertile bottom land, easily cultivated by artificial irrigation. This valley varies in width from three to eight miles. The greater part of it is covered with timber, chiefly cottonwood and mezquite. Just below Callville is the Black Canon, about 25 miles long, with walls in places from 1,000 to 1,500 feet high, which is the only canon below the Grand Canon. The extent of the different canons is over 500 miles.

A., Steubenville, O.:

Who was Robin Hood, and what did he do, etc.?

Robin Hood was an English outlaw and is supposed to have lived at the end of the 12th and beginning of the 13th century. An old tradition says: "In this time (about the year 1190) in the reign of Richard I. were many robbers and outlawes, among which was Robin Hood and Little John, renowned theeves, continued in the woods, despoyling and robbing the goods of the rich. They killed none but such as would invade them or resistance for their own defense. The said Robert entertained an hundred tall men, and good archers, with such spoyls and thefts as he got upon wf om 400 (were they never so strong) durst not give the onset. He suffered no woman to be oppressed, violated or otherwise molested, poore men's goodes he spared, abundantlie relieving them with that which by theft he got from the abbeys and houses of rich old carties, whom Major (the historian) blameth for his rapine and theft, but of all the theeves he affirmeth him to be the prince and the most gentle theefe." Recent researches, however, of modern scholars tend to cast a doubt whether Robin Hood ever existed at all. No contemporary writer makes allusion to him, the first of anything which can be found of him being written between 1387 and 1450. He is next mentioned by Major about the beginning of the 16th century. His most famous associates were "Little John," his chaplain, Friar Tuck, who is supposed to have been a real monk and his paramour Marian; and Sherwood Forest, in Nottinghamshire, was the theater of most of his exploits. Robin Hood is said to have been bled to death by a nun, his cousin, to whom he repaired for advice on account of her skill in medicine, and died at the nunnery of Kirkless, Yorkshire.

E. B. S., Buffalo, Iowa:

1. Is the Keely motor a failure or a prospective success? 2. Who were the Hunkers and Barnburners of New York politics? 3. When was Switzerland first a Republic? 4. What was or is Fourierism? 5. Who was "Miles O'Reily," and what was his most noted poetical production?

1. It is said to be a failure; Keely, however, has been successful in convincing the stockholders that it would be to their interest to advance money. 2. The word "Barnburners" grew out of difficulties between proprietors of landed estates in New York State and tenants. Wealthy Dutch families from Holland secured large tracts of land in New York State, by purchase from the Indians and others, in early times. The best known, perhaps, were the Van Rensselaers, descendants of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, who was the original patroon or proprietor of the "Colonel of Rensselaerswick," who in 1630 and subsequently purchased land, which in 1637 formed a tract of 48 miles by 24, extending from the immediate vicinity of Fort Orange (now Albany) over the greater part of the present Counties of Albany, Rensselaer and Columbia. These purchases were subsequently confirmed by patent from the Dutch King. As the population of New York State became more dense these lands became very valuable and were a great source of revenue, as they were rented out at good figures. The people who rented them made extensive improvements, and in the course of time began to chafe under what they called the exactions of proprietors of the land, and at length claimed they had a right to the land by paying a nominal sum, or otherwise to hold it permanently as their own. This caused the owners of the land to demand their rent promptly, and where payment was denied suits of ejectment were instituted. This created much ill-feeling and the matter took a political form, those who espoused the side of the anti-renters being designated "Barnburners," or the people's party, while those opposed were known as "Hunkers." It is claimed that the "Hunkers" were unprogressive, did not believe in a new order of things either as to land troubles or laws, while the "Barnburners" were liberal in their views and leaned toward anti-slaveryism. The most exciting times between the "Barnburners" and "Hunkers" was from about 1836 to 1844, if we remember right, without authority at hand. The Whig party was at the time divided into two factions, known as "Silver Grays" and "Wollyheads." The "Silver Grays" were the element of the Whig party that, like the Bourbons of France, never learned or forgot anything. They discussed the slavery question very gingerly, while the "Woolyheads" were aggressive free soil or anti-slavery men. As the discussion of the slavery question became more heated, the "Barnburners" and "Woolyheads" drew closer together, and the result was the formation of what is now the Republican party, which met in National Convention in Philadelphia, June 17, 1856, and nominated John C. Fremont for President and William L. Dayton for Vice President. A ringing platform of principles was adopted, the salient points of which were, first, the denial of the right of authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual, or association of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States while the present Constitution shall be maintained, and second, that Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State of the Union under her free Constitution. In the campaign that followed the tickets were: Republican—John C. Fremont and William L. Dayton; Democratic—James Buchanan and John C. Breckenridge; American—Millard Fillmore and A. J. Donaldson. The number of States that voted was 31, and the electoral vote stood, 11 States for Fremont and Dayton, with 114 electoral votes; 19 States for Buchanan and Breckenridge, with 174 electoral votes, and one State for Fillmore and Donaldson, with eight electoral votes. 3. The first Federal Constitution which superseded the Federal compact of 1815, and changed the Federal Union of States into a Federal Republic, was promulgated September 12, 1848. The Swiss Confederation was founded on the 1st of January, 1308, by three Cantons. This Confederation existed till 1798, when it was replaced by the Helvetic Republic, which lasted four years. In 1803 Napoleon I. organized a new Confederation, composed of 19 Cantons. This Confederation was modified in 1815, when the number of Cantons was increased to 22. 4. A scheme to associate the principal agents of production—capital, science and labor—for the mutual advantage of associations. A township of about 1,800 persons, male and female, Fourier regarded as the germ of larger combinations, which would interweave and unite themselves together, step by step, until a network of connected associations, bound by the same principles, would be spread over a State or a Nation. It was a visionary scheme for bettering the condition of mankind that will never be realized in this world. 5. Charles G. Halpine; died in New York in 1868. He wrote a great many beautiful pieces, but we do not recall which is the most celebrated.

Information Wanted.

J. C. Atkinson, Sylvan, Franklin Co., Pa., wants the address of Wilferd Strine and Albert A. Harris.

G. H. O'Bannon, Dresden, Ind., wants address of L. O'Bannon, 17th Ky. Vols. Also address of Capt. P. J. O'Bannon, of 17th Ind.

Mrs. Louis Piper, Brock, Menaha Co., Neb., wants address of her brother, J. H. Cleghorn; also of Edward Irons, or any of his family.

Ann Brooke, Burdickville, Mich., wants address of her son, John S.

T. M. Fitzgerald, Sheldon Grove, Ill., wants address of Capt. Solomon Hock.

W. H. Orr, Harrisville, Butler Co., Pa., wants address of James Trumbie and James Britton, formerly of Ohio.

H. C. Darwin, Rockwood, Ill., wants address of his half sister, Mrs. E. Daniels; last heard from in Barton Co., Mo.

Mardi Gras at New Orleans.

February 6 is Shrove Tuesday this year, and one week after, on Tuesday, February 13th the 1883 Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery will occur, when $75,000 will go to some happy mortal who has invested by sending $5 to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., or else it will be scattered into fifths at $1 each, and over $300,000 paid in prizes. The tickets are only 100,000 in number, and over 200,000 visitors are expected at New Orleans next Mardi Gras.

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing 20c, signed by Andrew Cable, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing $3 for 11 names, signed J. Preston, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing 10c, signed A. Davis, no postoffice. County or State.

Letter dated at Flat Rock, no County or State, containing 30c, to pay for BLADE for B. Moor, signed Nicholas Auer.

Letter containing 30c, no postoffice, County or State, signed Dixon Bartley.

Letter containing 15c, wants Blade commencing November 23; no name or address.

Letter containing $1, signed F. Bell, no address.

Letter containing $1, signed James Auld, no address.

Letter containing $1, dated at Janesville, no County or State, signed T. B. Harrison.

Letter containing $1, no name or address.

Letter containing $1, dated at Mossville, no County or State, signed W. F. Robinson.

Letter containing $2, dated at Camp Badger, no County or State, for Blades for S. L. Perry and M. Woodard, P. M.

Letter containing $1, dated at Portville, no County or State, signed C. A. Lies.

Letter containing $3, stamped at Reading, Kan., no name or address.

Letter containing $1, dated at Bloomington, Il., no name attached.

Letter containing $1, signed S. P. Baccus, no address.

Letter containing $1, signed Mrs. D. Jeffers no address.

Letter containing $1, dated at Center, no County or State, signed C. Rosa.

Letter containing $1, postmarked Winchester, Ind., no name or address.

Letter containing $1, paper to be sent to Waverly, Ind., no name attached.

Letter containing $1, dated at Boot Creek, no County or State, signed J. C. Smith.

Letter containing $2 for BLADES for J. E. Hansell and M. G. Buxton, no address.

Letter containing $1, signed Mrs. H. M. French, no address.

Letter containing $1, dated at Beardstown, no County or State, signed by G. H. Sunderman.

Letter containing $1, dated at Whiteley, no County or State, signed John Gilmore.

Letter containing $1, dated at Lebanon, no County or State, signed Alice Goggin.

Letter containing $3 for BLADES for F. Coles, E. Chadcraft and James Piercey, no address.

Letter containing $1, dated at Sheridan, no County or State, signed Mrs. A. T. Reed.

A letter containing $1, postmarked Logan, Iowa, no name or address.

Letter containing $1, postmarked Humboldt, Kan., no name or address.

Letter containing $1, signed A. F. Hogue, no address.

Letter containing $1, signed G. D. Jones, no address.

Letter containing $1, dated at Mentor, no County or State, signed C. W. Case.

Letter containing $1, stamped Madison, O., no name or address.

A Night Clerk's Opinion of the Value of Life.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 24. — Night Clerk Delaney was examined at the Newhall House disaster inquest. The salient points of his testimony are that he thought the fire originated in the bar-room. The hose in the halls had not been used or examined for two years. He could have called the guests if he had not been engaged upon matters which he considered more important. Had alarming the guests. Had 25 minutes between the discovery of the fire and the time before he knew the hotel was doomed. Could have went through every hall in the hotel and alarmed every guest in that length of time, but had to attend to office duties, saving papers and valuables, knowing the hotel safe to be useless in case of fire.

A Murderer's Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—Patsy Early, a tenant of "Murderer's Row" in our jail, was a boy about 17 years old, awaiting trial for the murder of Billy Londermann, a well-known man about town, and son of J. H. Londerman, one of our wealthiest citizens, on the night of August 9, 1881. At 3:30 o'clock this afternoon Early committed suicide by hurling himself from the third tier to the tesselated paving in the corridor, 20 feet below. His body struck with a sickening, dull sound, which resounded through the jail, and was echoed by a suppressed cry of horror from the prisoners who saw him take the fatal dive. Jailer Sigund ran to the spot, but only to see the unfortunate boy in the death struggle, which lasted but a moment.

Generals of the Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Steele, of Indiana, introduced in the House, this morning a bill to suspend the operation of the proviso of section 1,094 of the revised statutes, so as to authorize the President to fill any vacancy which may occur in the office of General or Lieutenant General of the Army through death, resignation or retirement. The effect of the measure in the case of the death, resignation, or retirement of Sherman would be to advance Sheridan to the Generalship of the Army and probably Hancock to the place of Lieutenant General.

The Powder Explosions.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 23.—Dr. Ross commenced the work of carefully examining for the first time the bodies which had been picked up at the powder wreck. The word bodies, as here used, signifies portions of the human form, in many instances a handful of whitened bits of bones, being all that remained of a human being or human form. Dr. Ross made the discovery that some of the boxes, in which was placed what was supposed to be human remains, contained charred and cooked flesh, either of beef or mutton. After a careful examination he concluded that six of the boxes possibly contained human remains.

Indiana Knights of Pythias.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 24.—Three hundred representatives met yesterday, and the annual session of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias was begun. Grand Chancellor J. T. Darnell reported eight new lodges instituted and in good condition. D. B. Shideler, Grand Keeper of Records, made the following report: Lodges now effective, 92; number of members total, 6,361; with drawn by card, 117; suspended, 375; deceased, 41; total loss, 533; present membership, 5,828; net gain per year, 722; total gain over last year, 22. Of the total present membership, 4,700 are knights, 12 past grand chancellors, 940 past chancellors, 32 esquires, and 48 pages.

Workmen Standing Out.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 25.—About 300 men recently employed in the Vulcan Mills, South St. Louis, held a meeting this afternoon and agreed to remain firm in their position and not to accept the proposed reduction of wages made by the St. Louis Ore & Steel Company. A committee reported that they had investigated the rumor of the collapse of the Amalgamation Association of Iron and Steel Workers and were satisfied that they were unfounded.

How a Pardon Was Obtained.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 24.—Isaac Knapp, a life man in the penitentiary from Sandusky County, pardoned October 19th last, was arrested at Fremont to-day and is on his way back to prison. It was discovered that he ate soap in prison, causing abscess, which led to his pardon on the ground that it was thought he would die.

Suffering in Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 25.—The unprecedented cold has produced widespread destitution among the poorer classes here, especially among negroes, hundreds of whom are out of employment in consequence of the suspension of work in tobacco factories on account of the tax question agitation.

Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer

It is entirely different from all others. It is as clear as water, and as its name indicates is a perfect Vegetable Hair Restorer. It will immediately free the head from all dandruff, restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a new growth where it has fallen off. It does not in any manner affect the health, which Sulphur, Sugar of Lead and Nitrate of Silver preparations have done. It will change light or faded hair in a few days to a beautiful glossy brown. Ask your druggist for it. Each bottle is warranted. MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Ills., and C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

Nitro-Glycerine—Three Men Killed.

PINE HILL, Ky., Jan. 23.—Men engaged in railroad work attempted to dry hercules powder and cartridges, when they exploded, blowing a blacksmith shop up, killing Albert Reeves, Louis Fortner and David Brown. Their bodies were blown 50 feet in the air. The cartridges contained 40 ounces each of nytro-glycerine.

Lady Librarian.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—The Legislature, in joint-convention, to-day elected Miss Lizzie O'Callis State Librarian; Dr. W. D. Hunter and Dr. H. V. Norvell Directors of the State Prison South; George Majors, John C. Shoemaker and Henry Manning Directors of the State Prison North. All Democrats.

Chaffee Wins.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The Court dismissed the suit of Col. James M. Shiover against United States Senator Jerome B Chaffee to recover $750,000.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTY.

Important Law enacted by Congress August 7th, 1882, removing **Charge of Desertion** and granting **Honorable Discharge and Arrears of Pay and Bounties** to all entitled thereto. If a soldier is dead. Pensions still due to thousands of Soldiers, Widows, Minor Children and Dependent Parents. Increase—Many Pensioners entitled to increase under new laws and more liberal rulings. Rejected and Abandoned Cases reopened and prosecuted with promptness. Copies of lost discharges obtained. Patents and Land Warrants procured. Send two 3-cent stamps for New Laws, Rulings and Decisions. **H. S. BERLIN & CO., Attorneys,** Lock Box 562, Washington, D. C.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

EUGENIE LEAVES PARIS.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The departure of Eugenie was witnessed by a large crowd, who evinced the warmest sympathy. The Grand Duke Constantine carried to her a private message from President Grevy that her presence in Paris was undesirable.

It is difficult to say whether her departure was due to that message or the persuasion of her friends, all of whom are grieved by her imprudent action. There was no deep-laid scheme in her coming, but hearing of the arrest of Prince Napoleon, she telegraphed Rouher she was coming with attendants, and asked to have the same rooms occupied by her husband in 1848. This was the only point of political significance in the whole affair, and the story that she went to consult an occulist would have been believed but for that. She was seen by but few leading people here.

THE CABINET

can certainly only continue in office two or three days. During the excitement concerning the expulsion of pretenders, Prince Napoleon seems to be entirely lost sight of. One would think the Orleans Princes were the only persons affected by the various proposals of the Government.

ORLEANS PRINCES.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The Ministers to-day had another conference with the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on bills against pretenders, and in reply to various questions they promised to consider any decision the Committee might come to. After the departure of the Ministers, the Committee adopted a proposition excluding from French territory, Algeria and Colonies, all members of families having reigned in France, depriving them of political rights as citizens, declaring them ineligible to any office and preventing them from belonging to the army. The resolution of the Committee further provides that transgressors of the proposed law shall be amenable to correctional tribunals and liable from one to five years' imprisonment, after which they shall be again expelled. Discussion revealed wide divergencies between the views of the Ministry and the Committee.

SIXTEEN PERSONS DROWNED.

SYDNEY, Dec. 8.—The steamer New England, in Clarence River, struck the bar on the evening of the 27th. Heavy seas washed over her, and she became a total wreck. The crew managed to reach shore in the boats. The others were left clinging to the wreck and were washed off. There were 53 persons on board. Sixteen were drowned.

Sad Death of One of McPherson's Staff Officers.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—Major George Coalbach, at one time connected with Gov. Hunt and others in railroad and other enterprises in Texas and Mexico, died in an old stable in San Antonia, Texas, Sunday night, unattended by any one except a poor woman and two little children who lived in the hovel. Papers among his effects show him to have been a Major on Gen. McPherson's staff during the war. He was greatly reduced in circumstances, and entirely out of money when he died.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

More Victims.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 24.—Capt. Waterhouse, wounded at Tehachapi, died last night. One of his children is dying. All the other wounded are doing well. The Coroner of Kein County has issued warrants for the arrest of the engineer and brakemen of the wrecked train.

SPECIAL NOTICE

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self addressed envelope to REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

MUSIC.

SHEPARD CHURCH COLLECTION.

For Quartet and Chorus Choirs.

A fine collection of Quartets and Anthems of a novel and striking character, by such composers as Gounod, Stainer, Rubenstein, Sullivan, Rheinberger, Franz and Schubert, in all about 50 pieces, by about 40 noted musicians. Compiled and arranged by W. M. Richardson and J. E. Burgess. The solo singers are well remembered. Price, $1.25.

Dobson's Universal

BANJO INSTRUCTOR.

The Banjo is getting to be quite a fashionable instrument, and deservedly so, in its present improved form. Messrs. H. C. and G. D. Dobson have provided in this new instructor, all that is needed, including 57 bright Reels, Jigs, Hornpipes, Walk rounds, Waltzes, Polkas and Schottishes, and 27 popular songs. Price, $1.00.

RUTH AND BOAZ.

A new Sacred Cantata, of a charming character, fairly easy, and just the thing to give in a vestry, by such a course as can be easily formed. Scenery and costumes simple and not expensive. By E. A. Andrews. Price, 60 cents, or $6 per dozen.

The CHORAL CHOIR, ($1.00) for Choirs, and the PEERLESS, (75 cts.) both by Dr. W. O. Perkins, for Singing Classes, are the newest and best books of the kind.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHARLES H. DITSON & CO., 843 Broadway, N. Y.

INVESTMENTS.

SEYMOUR, HUNT & CO.
(Established 1858)
3 Exchange Court, N.Y. 230 La Salle Street, Chicago.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Special facilities for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, Lard, Wool and Petroleum.
Refer to Mechanics' National Bank, New York; Fifth National Bank, Chicago; German Security Bank, Louisville, Ky.
J. M. SEYMOUR, A. L. SEYMOUR. J. A. HUNT,
Member N.Y. Stock Exchange. Member Chicago Board of Trade.

ADD TO YOUR INCOME

Club of One Hundred. The Mutual Investment Union offers the surest means of making regular monthly profits in legitimate investments. Any amount taking Club Shares secures proportionate dealings in Grain, Provisions & Stocks. Each member gets the benefit of the combined capital of the Club. Reports sent weekly. Dividends paid monthly. Clubs paid

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1883.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

THE TOLEDO BLADE.

Cheapest Paper in the World.

LARGEST AND BEST WEEKLY PUBLISHED.

TERMS—Postage Paid:

Single copy, one year, $1.00, or 10 cents per month for a shorter time. Clubs of 11, one year, $10—our best terms to agents for clubs of any size, every eleventh copy free.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, post-paid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address

THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, O.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

FIRST PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3-4-5-6—Nasby in Exile.
" 7-8—A True Story.

SECOND PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8—Miscellany.

THIRD PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3—Answers to Correspondents.
" 4—Delayed Subscriptions.
" 4-5-6—Telegraphic News.
" 6-7-8—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE.
Column 1—Editorial Paragraphs.
" 2—Review of the Week.
" 3-4-5-6-7—Editorials on Leading Topics.
" 8—Current Events.

FIFTH PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3-4-5—Correspondence.
" 6-7-8—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3-4-5—The Household.
" 6-7—The Young Folks.
" 8—Miscellany.

SEVENTH PAGE.
Column 1-2—The Farm.
" 3-4-5-6-7-8—Telegraphic News.

EIGHTH PAGE.
Columns 1-2—Telegraphic Condensations.
" 3-4—Telegraphic News.
" 5—The Sunday School.
" 6-7-8—The Markets.

Circulation Last Week, 84,000.

THE WEEKLY BLADE AT $1.

Everybody pronounces the WEEKLY BLADE at $1.00 per year the best and cheapest paper in the United States. Some two weeks ago we suggested to our subscribers who were about to renew, the propriety of inducing a neighbor to join with them, since when we are gratified to notice that remittances rarely come single. We are also gratified that so many of our subscribers are accepting of the opportunity to provide themselves with a copy of Bible Biography, upon terms announced elsewhere.

NO "THRONE AND SCAFFOLD."

Again we are compelled to disappoint our readers in their weekly instalment of "Throne and Scaffold." The last time this occurred Mr. Morris, the author, promised us that it should not occur again. It is probable that sickness, or some difficulty with the mails, has interfered. We hope that next week the connection will be resumed and that everything will be right.

"THE RED ACORN."

Messrs. HENRY A. SUMNER & Co., of 205 Wabash avenue, will publish about the first of March, a fascinating war story, entitled the "Red Acorn," by Mr. JOHN MCELROY, author of "Andersonville," "A File of Infantrymen," etc. It will be well bound and finely illustrated, and sell for $1.

THE Nashville *American* says the South needs 20,000 cooks and cries out for cooking schools.

SAFE, now, in New York, FREDDIE denies having applied to the St. Louis police for protection.

BY the death of VON FLOTOW, the composer of "Martha" musicians have lost a bright star from their galaxy.

COUNT DE CHAMBORD has decided not to issue a manifesto. He has some good sense left, if his adherents have not.

BURLINGTON *Hawkeye*: "A Massachusetts paper commends Gov. BUTLER for knowing so many things that are not so."

THE authorities of Marshall, Tex., have imposed a tax of $250 upon every newsdealer selling the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

EX-LIEUT. FLIPPER has gone where military talent is better appreciated. He is now a Brigadier General in the Mexican army.

LOWELL *Citizen*: A writer in *Harper's* commences a poem with the line, "Some day I shall be dead." It is indeed a beautiful thought.

WE expect a scream of indignation from Missouri at the brutality of the Judge who interfered with FRANK JAMES's attendance at the theater.

THE year opens very badly indeed. An editor has gone wrong even, and is trying to beat the insurance companies out of $20,000 by pretending to be dead.

LADDERS are becoming the customary ornaments of New York hotel walls. The style is not known by any special architectural designation, but as the useful is always the beautiful, it has merits.

MR. CHARLES BOWEN, of Bodie, Cal., is said to have invented a patent stovepipe that goes together with screw joints. That is all very well, but what safety valve will men have for pent up profanity, if fractious stove pipes are put out of existence?

PEOPLE in Carter and Breathitt Counties, Ky., say that they will hang NEAL and CRAFT, is they have to kill every militiaman in Kentucky to do it. Still, the militiamen need not tremble. That kind of talk never broke any bones.

THERE is some talk of the re-establishment of the Central American Confederation and it is beginning to attract attention in all of the five republics. The idea is warmly supported, but cannot be peaceably carried into effect until there are better means of communication among the different States.

IT is a fact not generally known that Alaska has one of the largest rivers in the world. The Yukon is navigable for 1,150 miles, and so wide along its lower course that one bank cannot be seen from the other. The distance across its five mouths and intervening deltas is 80 miles.

NEWS has been received at Panama from the Republic of Ecuador to the effect that the Revolutionary party there is triumphing. The port of Esmeraldas has been captured, the Dictator's troops having been defeated after 18 hours' firing. A Triumvirate, composed of CARBO, MONTALVO and ALFARO, has been appointed, with the latter as Supreme Director.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE fate of the Tariff bill continues to be the matter of most serious concern about Washington, and the country at large shares in this concern. The Senate has now gone over less than one-third of their bill in about three weeks, and the House opened its bill to debate and amendment on Tuesday. There are five weeks left of the session, and it is not possible to complete the appropriation bills in less than two weeks, so if all other business is abandoned only three weeks can be spent on the Tariff debate. There is hardly a member of the House who is not loaded with a speech and more than one amendment. When Gen. SCHENK tried a revision two years ago the unwillingness of everybody to yield anything, and the combinations among the disaffected and enemies of the bill for various reasons soon began to emasculate it and turn its friends into enemies, untill, in utter despair, he decided to recommit it, and made his celebrated speech declaring, sooner than have it kicked to death by grasshoppers he would withdraw it, and did so. There was far better material in the House to support such a bill then than now. There was so much time ahead then that not attempt was made to gain time by dilatory measures as there will be now. The program of the friends of the present reform is to try and force the Senate bill through this week or early next, and get it in the House, where it can hereafter be sent to a Conference Committee. This plan is hardly likely to succeed, although the reductions so far made in iron and steel have encouraged some of the opposition to moderate their hostility. It will take a week's work to show what the House will do; but at present, while there is a prospect for some bill to be passed, it is not a very bright one, and it may be entirely dissipated before the week is over. Success in any event depends upon the friends of the bill being able to get it into a conference committee and get their report forced through as an entirely after the log-rolling tactics of the Commerce Committee on River and Harbor Bills.

A FOURTH report upon the Pension bill granting an increase to one-legged and one-armed soldiers and sailors has been presented in the Senate from the Pensions Committee, prepared by Sen. VAN WYCK and signed by himself and Sen. CHILCOTT. The report, which favors the House bill (No. 1,410) says: "No reason exists why the soldier who carried the musket and made the charge should not receive the same amount for the loss of a leg or other disability equal to that of a Captain or a Colonel. We must not forget the time when we pledged all there was of value and grateful remembrances for those who fell and provided care for their families and to those who should receive public employment without grudging and money from the Treasury without stint. The promise to public position and employment has not been kept; yet we have it in our power to fulfil the other portion of the contract by rendering in the payment by money a partial compensation of the losses sustained."

THE Senatorial contest in Colorado ended on Saturday by a caucus which united the Republicans on Hon. THOMAS M. BOWEN, of Rio Grande County, for the long term. A joint session of both Houses was held at noon, in which Mr. BOWEN was elected for the long term, and H. A. W. TABOR—Lieutenant-Governor of the State—for the short term. Each received the full party vote. The struggle in Michigan has settled down to a question of sullen endurance. FERRY holds his forces well in hand losing none from day to day, and the same is true of the opposition. The problem to be decided is as to which can maintain this attitude the longest. In Minnesota WINDOM is apparently losing ground, and the early election of a compromise candidate is foreshadowed. In Nebraska the balloting goes on without much change, each candidate being loyally supported by those who started out for him, the tally-sheets showing no desertions and no proselytes.

THE excitement in regard to Legitimist plots in France still continues, and action looking to the banishment of the Orleans princes from France has been taken by the Chamber of Deputies. The bill dealing with the pretenders authorizes the President of the Republic, by a decree given in Council, to expel members of former reigning families, whose presence in France should compromise the safety of the State; those returning to be liable to five years in prison. The princes who now serve in the Army are to be placed on the retired list. The Royalist papers claim that the whole scare was gotten up in order to secure the proscription of the Orleans family. There is not much doubt but that it has been greatly exaggerated.

THE effect of the arrest of the Prince NAPOLEON has been to solidify his party and to cause differences in the Cabinet, which has resulted in forcing the resignation of the Ministers at a time when the country could ill afford to have a new Ministry. JULES FERRY was requested to undertake the formation of the new one, but declined, and FULLIERES is to do it, he being President and the old members, with the exception of three, retaining their places.

ENGLISH politics are dull. Lord HARTINGTON opened his Lancashire tour with an able defense of the Government's policy. On Irish affairs he was particularly emphatic against further concessions to agitation either in land or in local Government questions. With Home Rule he will make no parley. The tone of the speech generally is against special legislation for Ireland and in favor of the maintenance of the authority of the Crown. The Radical press is crying out about this, '*Non possumus*" and is predicting that events will make Lord HARTINGTON march onward.

THE recent revelations concerning the Irish plots of murder in Dublin are of the most startling nature. An informer has given the names of several participators in attempts at assassination. The arrests in Dublin of a week ago arose from information obtained in the investigation of the Phœnix Park murders. The energy of the authorities and the action of informers are fast demoralizing conspirators. But there may still be trouble in fixing the guilt upon individuals from the fact as stated by FARRELL, probably with truth, that the members of what is called the "Inner Circle" of conspirators are unknown to each other and consequently cannot be identified.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR 1884.

Courtesy requires that we should repay in kind the Democratic anxiety to provide us with a proper Presidential candidate for 1884. We are quite as anxious that our opponents shall be led by a proper standard bearer as they can be that the glorious old Republican party shall march with a commander worthy of its grand traditions and history.

But when we come to look over the field of possible men we find ourselves confronted with a difficulty that our opponents do not experience. In the plenitude of good men, prominent in the Republican party, any one of whom would make a good President, the only embarrassment the Democrats find in choosing a suitable candidate for the Republicans comes from the difficulty of selecting from equally good men.

On the other hand when the Republicans attempt to pick out a good man for the Democrats, who will fill all the requirements of a first-class Presidential nominee, they find the job a very hard one, from the general defectiveness of the material.

The first name that rises to one's mind is that of the ablest man in the party—the venerable sage of Gramercy Park. But it has been seven years now since anything has been definitely known of the physical condition of the Great Cipherer, and as seven years can not help bringing a woful addition of infirmities to the decrepitude that was known to afflict Mr. TILDEN during the campaign of 1876. He may as well be considered as out of the question. A campaign with him at the head would have too much the appearance of a funeral procession to be attractive to the more vigorous members of the party.

Next in order comes W. S. HANCOCK, who is entitled to consideration on account of the gallant run he made three years ago. HANCOCK has a splendid record, attractive manners, and a manly vigor well calculated to draw out all the enthusiasm that the party is capable of. But his lamentable want of knowledge of everything outside his profession, which permitted him to write a letter speaking of "Tariff as a mere local issue," makes his candidacy for the highest civil office too farcial for even Democratic endurance.

After him come quite a little squad of Democratic Senators and ex-Senators,—THURMAN, BAYARD, WALLACE, BARNUM, MCDONALD, HENDRICKS, BECK, MCPHERSON, COCKERELL, VEST, and even VOORHEES. Of these MCDONALD is the most frequently named, and after him THURMAN and BAYARD. None of them will do. All are too old, too stiff in the joints, too musty and fusty with worn-out "principles," and mummy-like "issues," which have no place in the fresh vigorous life of to-day. HENDRICKS is impossible in many ways, WALLACE and BARNUM too deeply stained with corruption to stand more than mention as possibilities. BECK and MCPHERSON will require many years of growth before they will have sufficient reputation to give them any consideration in convention. COCKERELL and VEST are native Missourians, and belong to that most unsavory dominant class, who have made the name of Missouri a reproach to the land. VOORHEES is a type of the Northern Copperhead, as contemptible a class in general esteem as the Rebel white trash element to which the Missouri Senators belong.

Outside of these the only possibility that looms above the surface is GROVER CLEVELAND, who has recently jumped from the Mayorality of a City of the third class to the Governorship of a State of the first class. But the certainty that a faction fight will destroy him within the first few months of his administration renders it useless to discuss him.

In short, it is impossible to see where the Democrats are going to find a candidate of even fair availability.

GERMAN LIBERALISM.

According to Baron G. VON BUNSEN, who has lately contributed an article to the *Fortnightly Review*, liberal ideas in Germany are not likely to advance very rapidly, and their triumph is far away. Nor do the Reichstag or the Prussian Landtag answer in any way to the idea of parliamentary government as understood in England.

In the first place the strength of the Liberals has been greatly overrated. At the present time in the Reichstag, which numbers 397 members, the Liberals of all shades can control but 161 votes, while in the Prussian second Chamber the proportion is still smaller, being but 125 out of 432. The first thought would be that while this was the way in which things stood at present, liberal ideas were advancing and would soon be in the ascendant.

This view is, however, not the one that Baron VON BUNSEN takes. He says that the very classes that once gave this party their support have now gone over to their opponents for various reasons. BISMARCK's policy of protection has enriched the manufacturers. Of course they are now his friends. The great capitalists have abjured Liberalism because they imagine the Chancellor can alone give stability to existing arrangements. The civil service has been successfully intimidated in various ways so that it has lost all of its old independence, and completely changed front. The reason is not stated, but the fact is given that the profession of law has also deserted the Liberal party and is now in favor of reaction.

Beside these who have absolutely retrograded the Baron enumerates such as have always been violently opposed to liberalism. These are, first, the princes and noblemen, who are, of course, intensely conservative; second, the army, which, he says, has been so far absolutely impenetrable to liberal ideas; third, the landed aristocracy; fourth, the Catholic clergy who may be violently opposed to BISMARCK, but are equally hostile to the Liberal party; and fifth, strange as it may seem, the Protestant clergy who are actively arrayed, with the exception of the Rationalists, against any further progressive ideas in politics. The Baron also numbers against the Liberals the labor party, the agricultural part being controlled by the land owners, while the artisans are Socialists.

RARE BARGAINS IN BOOKS.

We have left in stock, 10 full sets of Waverly Novels, 3 sets Dickens's Works, and 4 sets of Breton's Encyclopedia. On receipt of $8.00, we will express to any address their choice of either of above sets. They are all complete, and the price we name is about one-third of publisher's price. The Encyclopedia is a valuable one, and worth four times the amount we ask. Order at once, as we cannot duplicate.

MARRIED LIFE IN ST. LOUIS.

Nothing so becomes a wife as solicitude that none of her husband's hard-earned income be wasted. It is a trait that as the years march on with the increasing steadiness of the interest on a note, the husband comes to value more than the pink-and-white complexion and rounded form that first ensnared him. The wonderful apostrophe to the "Virtuous Woman," whose "price is far above rubies," with which SOLOMON concludes his Proverbs, does not, as would appear from the use of the word "virtuous," apply to the dame who is scrupulous about taking liberties with the seventh commandment, but, as the succeeding text plainly shows, is only intended to praise the woman who makes every dollar that comes into the house go as far as possible, who is diligent about getting up in the morning and building the fires, and who provides for the family, and good clothes for her "husband" who is "known at the gates where he sitteth among the elders of the land," talking politics and saving the country. That is the kind of a woman that SOLOMON admired, and it is the style that many men seek after to this day.

But there is such a thing as making virtues more disagreeable than vices, and Mr. LITTLE, who lives in modest comfort in the commercial capital of FRANK JAMES's Principality, wishes that Mrs. LITTLE was not so perfect a specimen of the Solomonic ideal as she appears to. Her price may be far above rubies, but Mr. LITTLE does not wish to be extravagant and indulge in such a high priced article. He asks the Court to relieve him of the proprietorship of Mrs. LITTLE, that it may be acquired by some other man who is better able to appreciate it. According to the story of the opprest Mr. LITTLE he is a man of middle age, and Mrs. LITTLE is likewise matronly, and both have had years of experience in other unions. Mr. LITTLE is a commission merchant, and Mrs. LITTLE is possest of some property. Last December they plighted their mature troth, and became bone of one bone and flesh of one flesh. What followed is best told in the words of the crushed bridegroom:

"Why, Lord bless you," said he, "it beats anything you ever heard of in your life. I'm done with women after this. Why, the day we got married I went out and bought some oranges and cakes. You see, we had a little wedding supper. She got so mad at me when I came back I liked to back out. But I said, 'Little, old fellow, be brave.' But, Lord bless you, I didn't know what was comin'. In two days I dassent feel my soul's my own. The morning after we married, while we were at the breakfast table, I took some butter. It was nice country creamery butter; I bought it. She said: 'Look here, what do you mean by taking so much butter? Do you eat butter that way all the time?' and then she got into such a tantrum the like of which I never saw before. But, said I to myself, 'Little, old fellow, be brave.' I told her I liked butter, but she said that made no difference. I would have to regulate my appetite. When I went down town that morning I said to myself, 'John! Wilson, you're in for it, but keep it dark; don't say anything to your friends.' That night I struck a match to light the gas, and she broke out again in a perfect rage, and said I was no man at all to waste matches that way. I ought to have lit a paper in the grate; such extravagance would ruin the richest family in the world. I said, 'My dear, why matches are cheap,' and she said she didn't care if matches were cheap, that she wouldn't have no such nonsense in her house.

It is barely possible that he might have endured her chilly penuriousness, however, though most middle-aged men are very tender on the matter of "having enough to eat and that good." But she struck him in even a more sensitive part than his stomach. The most superficial knowledge of men would have told her that the deepest wound that can be inflicted on a man, is to sneer at some little accomplishment that he prides himself on. Mr. LITTLE thought he had a fine voice and could sing hymns. Mrs. LITTLE did not think so, and she communicated that fact with a frankness quite different from her sex's usual way of masking disagreeable information. Again we let Mr. LITTLE's unequaled narration take precedence of our own:

But it was about Christmas the trouble came. I love to sing, but I sing pretty loud. I always sing hymns. We had company and were pretty jolly, and when I began to sing 'Rock of Ages' she stopped me. This almost broke my heart. I went out of the room, but I tell you, I felt miserable. After that she wouldn't let me sing at all. Recollect there's where the real trouble comes in. I honestly enjoy singing, but I sung so loud she always made me quit. She said it disturbed the neighborhood, and the police would come in. This grieved me very much, for I love to sit in the front parlor of Winter evenings and sing my hymns. But it was no use talking. She wouldn't have it. She said I didn't know how to sing. One time I began singing in our room, and she knocked all the chairs down, seized the poker, and glaring at me like a lioness, said: 'Look here, Little, do you think I married you to be tortured to death?' I got her quieted down, but in less than another week we had it over again. There was some company in the parlor, and one of the visitors accidentally asked me, 'Mr. Little, I hear you can sing; won't you favor us with a song?' I was about to comply when she pulled me by the coat, and in a thundering voice said: 'No, Mr. Little won't sing, he don't know how to sing.' I wanted to sing, as I saw no harm in it, but it seemed that everything was concentrating against me, and I said nothing and sat down. She made me feel miserable enough. I can tell you, but I said to myself, says I: 'Little, you can't sing any more in this house.' The last trouble come on the night of January 14. I had just got into bed, when there was a cry of fire in the neighborhood. She insisted on my going out into the street and turning on an alarm, although the engines had already arrived. I got up and went out, however, and when I got back she was at the front window, upstairs, shaking her fist at me and giving me Hail Columbia. I said to her: 'Ma'ame, this is the last you'll see of me.' Then I went over to Brown's Hotel and staid all night. The next day I returned to get my trunk, my set of parlor furniture and my pictures."

An application for divorce has been filed, and we shall hear more of the case.

IN strong opposition to the assertions of the Free Traders is the memorial of the companies owning quicksilver mines in California. Some eight years ago the duty was removed and the effect is declared to be disastrous. One company sends with a copy of the memorial a note to the effect that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been lost by owners of quicksilver mines in California within the past three years; that one mine is in the hands of a receiver, with a debt of over $300,000; and that another has declared no dividends in two years, is in debt $100,000, and has recently levied a $50,000 assessment on its shareholders. The demand of the memorialists was for a duty of 15 to 20 cents a pound, 15 cents being, in their opinion, "the lowest figure which may enable American manufacturers to compete with the Spanish and Austrian Governments, and give them a fair return for the capital invested."

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

This cheap book, which we fully describe on the last page of this issue, is having a remarkable sale. It is nicely illustrated, and originally sold for $3.00. After the present edition is exhausted, we shall have no more of them. Many of our old subscribers are supplied, and are duplicating their orders. Our new subscribers should order a copy at once.

THE TAX ON THE DINING TABLE.

We have spoken in general terms of the demagoguery of the cry that the Tariff costs the workingman $40 out of every $100 that he expends for the necessaries of life. Nothing ever uttered upon the stump to mislead and deceive for political effect is falser than this. Let us examine some of the facts in detail:

The larger part of the expenditure of every man of moderate means is for food. The necessities of the stomach—the demand for fuel to furnish the requirements of bodily strength and vigor absorb from one-half to two-thirds of the average income of men who have families dependent upon them for support. This being the case, we should, if the Free Traders' assertion be true, have no difficulty in discovering where the Tariff costs every man from $100 to $200 a year by the enhancement of the cost of his articles of food. Let us suppose that the average income of wage-receivers in the United States is $2 a day. This is really higher than the average, but it will serve the purposes of comparison as well as any figure. Two dollars a day are $600 a year, and from one to three-fourths of this is spent for food alone. Consequently the Tariff should cost each of these heads of families from $120 to $160 a year.

But when we look over the Tariff list we find that the only things appearing on the average table which pay duties are:

Rice	2½c. ₩ lb
Prunes	1 c. ₩ lb
Raisins	2½c. ₩ lb
Molasses	5c. a gal. and 25 ₩ cent.
Salt	8c. ₩ 100 lbs
Sugar	1½ to 2½c ₩ lb
Pepper	5c. ₩ lb
Cinnamon	10c. ₩ lb
Nutmegs	30c. ₩ lb

Much the heaviest portion of these is the sugar tax, which was laid to assist the planters of Louisiana, and which is much higher than that of any other country. Sugar, by the way, has always been regarded as a legitimate source of revenue by Nations, and even Free Trade England derives a very large portion of income from it. The consumption of sugar in this country averages 33 pounds per head—or 175 pounds per family per annum. An average tax of two cents a pound would make each family pay about $3.50 a year tax on its sugar, which is far above the truth, since the bulk of the sugar is consumed elsewhere than in workingmen's families. But if we assume the full amount to be that figure, the tax paid on its food each year by the average family will figure up something like this:

On Sugar	$3 50
On Molasses	1 75
On Salt, say	00
On Rice, Raisins, Prunes, Pepper and Spices, say	50
Total	$5 80

Which is quite a shrinkage from the $1.20 to $1.60 claimed by the Free Traders.

DEVOTION TO TITLES.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* who claims to be neither English nor American, makes some pertinent observations in the course of a letter, which, though somewhat severe, contains more truth than fiction. Referring to the conduct of many Americans in foreign countries, especially of the women in their craze for a title, he says:

Let them only force, cajole, win, entrap or chance to get among their acquaintance a nobly-handled name, be it Prince, Duke, Marquis, Earl, or even the more abundant Baron, that prefix is ever on their lips, unaccompanied by any family designation. *He* is the nobleman *par excellence*, the phœnix, the *rara avis*, the unique specimen which they have secured, from which they cannot part, which they drag irrelevantly into every conversation, with which they crush less fortunate aspirants to society; he is the Charles the Second whom they cannot keep out of their memorial. For that doubtful privilege, that empty honor, pretty girls with liquid eyes, and the small hands and feet which are our despair and our envy, girls who treat their countrymen with imperious hauteur, smirk and blush and smile and rattle at some blasé, superannuated peer, or lay themselves out to please a pale, thin, stiff young nobleman, even more blasé, who drops his eye-glass from his left eye and removes his thick gold-headed cane from his lips to drawl out: "Awfully jolly girl, that American importation; no deuced nonsense about her."

This, of course, is nothing new, though every repetition of it is humiliating. Every body knows that American women make fools of themselves in their admiration of the nobility, and American men are not far behind. They will sacrifice everything to obtain the admiration of those people who have often absolutely nothing to recommend them beside a name and rent roll, and sometimes not even the latter.

This insane ambition may well cause foreigners to comment sarcastically upon the Republicanism which boasts, but is seemingly ashamed of itself. They may question whether the vaunted equality in this country is not a thing which is discarded as rapidly as circumstances will allow,—if the land of freedom does not after all envy the old things which it affects to despise.

There seems, however, something in the very atmosphere this side of the water that helps suppress this sort of thing. To be noticed by the Prince of Wales in England is to give a passport into society. All of his known admiration for Mrs. LANGTRY did not introduce her into social circles here, but simply aided to give her the notoriety that draws large crowds in public places. The kind of admiration which a right-minded woman would shun will not not put a professional beauty in private circles here whatever it may do the other side. In view of this fact, the wonder grows that there should be such a devotion to everything that pertains to the nobility when Americans are abroad, that they will buy at an extravagant price anything which has been in a titled family, that they "pride themselves on seeing their names coupled in fashionable intelligence with others, high sounding perhaps, notorious often." It surely is not strange that in the words of the *Sun's* correspondent sensible people there cannot help wondering "if they know how much discredit they throw on the great bulk of their compatriots, who, if they would see with our eyes, and knows the '*dessous des cartes*,' would rise and disown such false representatives of their nation."

A NEW invention has just been patented in Germany to still further interfere with the burglar's labors. In the neighborhood of a safe an apparatus is placed which, on being touched, immediately starts an electric light, and at the same time uncovers a prepared plate, on which the burglar's photograph is taken while an alarm is sounded.

PRINCE KRAPOTKINE has made some disclosures in regard to Russian prisons that are simply abominable.

CHEAP NOVELS.

We announce on our second page a line of cheap cloth-bound novels at 50 cents each, postpaid. We will do still better. For a short time we will mail five copies for $2 This is a splendid opportunity to secure Winter reading at a small cost.

WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL UNIONS.

As explained in the BLADE a few days ago, these are institutions established in several Cities for the purpose of aiding women morally, intellectually and industrially. The first one, opened in Boston, in the Spring of 1877, was the fruit of a long and earnest consideration of the needs of women by a woman physician, Dr. CLISBY, of that City, who called a meeting of those interested in such work, with the result of the organization of a Society with an enthusiastic and determined purpose to benefit their sex in a way not yet attempted. It was called the "Women's Educational and Industrial Union," and its object was thus described by the President:

"It aims to improve the condition of women physically, intellectually and spiritually. Of all women. The Union is a union. It is not two divisions, the richer reaching down to help, the poorer reaching up to be helped. It recognizes the fact that there is worse than money poverty, that the woman possessed of all the resources of wealth may still have needs.

* * * * * *

"We order our work then according to its underlying and guiding principles. Shall the rich woman share with the poor woman the classes and other literary privileges of the Union? Yes. Otherwise we build up the very wall we are striving to break down. To bring your two women together in the belief and enjoyment of human fellowship is worth more than all the mere book knowledge both shall acquire."

Again, in speaking about allowing the work of any except the poor to be placed on sale, she says:

"There is no principle by which to draw a dividing line. Some may want food and clothes, others the means of education and benevolence. The rich woman *may* devote her earnings to philanthropy, the poor woman *may* spend hers in various unworthy ways. The seemingly rich may be poor, and shrink from acknowledging it. The probably better work of the richer woman will help educate the poorer woman, and will attract purchasers. Market criticism will stimulate both to their best efforts, and by thus insuring progression, benefit both, and be a service to the public. Also, for the well-to-do to place their work on sale helps to make labor honorable, and to remove dividing lines. And to make labor honorable and remove dividing lines will be to the poor a far greater gain than any immediate money gain."

These extracts will give some idea of the thought animating the founders of the Union. It was not simply to benefit poor women, but *all* women, by striking at the wall of caste that had grown up between paid labor—no matter what its character—and wealth, rendering idle hands and brains that would otherwise be busy, and whose products would possess a market value, not to be despised. By doing this it would place in the hands of many who were bitterly eating the bread of dependence the means of attaining what their souls longed for—comparative independence.

With such an object in view, with energy, enterprise, and executive ability which these leaders seemed to possess, the scheme was carried out most successfully. To say that there were no obstacles to surmount, that there were no times when the most bitter discouragement was theirs would not be true. But they tided over these and to-day the best proof of what has been done lies in the fact that San Francisco, Baltimore, New York, Brooklyn, Washington, New Orleans, and many other places in different States, have the same institution, some of them with the several Departments, Industrial, Hygienic and Protective, and others containing as yet only the first mentioned. Attention has been called to it, and interest aroused in England, Scotland, Germany, Switzerland, Hanover, Hungary and even Russia, whence letters have come asking for circulars and reports, in order to start similar institutions. The prospect is that the idea will be carried out, not only over the United States but in foreign lands, doing much for the advancement of woman. It is something that can be put in operation in small places as well as large, and do an equal amount of good, and its success so far shows what a few earnest people can accomplish in the way of useful and grand works.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

The Civil Service Reform law must go into operation by the 16th of July, which will be six months after the signing of the bill by the President. There is a world of preparation to be made before that time, not the least of which is the selection of the Civil Service Commissioners by the President, and their subordinates. So far no one's name has been prominently mentioned in connection with these places, and the President is exercising a deliberation that is called for by the importance of the place to be filled.

This becomes still greater from the discovery that the law does not fix any term for the office of Civil Service Commissioner, and they presumably hold their places during good behavior. It will require a good deal of a wrench to displace a Commissioner who may prove to be unfit for the place, and the troubles that will be caused by the most uncommon mistake of putting a wholly incapable man in may become enormous.

After the appointment of the Commission it will require no little time to harmonize their individual views, and digest a plan of operations, and system of examination. The Departments, and the 25 offices throughout the country which employ 50 persons and upward are already beginning the work of classifying their employes as directed by law, and although there is some doubt and confusion in regard to how this shall be done they will have their share of the work completed before the Commission is ready with its program.

THE LISTOR Brothers, manufacturers in Newark, N. J., called their employes together one day last week and gave each one an envelop containing a gift of money. The whole amount given was $16,000. It was understood that it was a recognition of faithful service. Employers are not apt to do that sort of thing.

THURSDAY occurred the silver wedding of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany. Over 3,000 congratulatory letters and telegrams were received, and a hundred packages not yet opened.

NASBY IN EXILE.

Agents are meeting with good success in canvassing for this elegant subscription book. Anybody can sell the book and make a clear profit of $5 to $10 per day. It costs but $1 for an outfit. Address LOCKE PUBLISHING Co., Toledo, O., for circulars of description.

A QUITE curious phase of our governmental machinery is developt in a letter to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which we reproduce elsewhere. The author—Miss AUSTINE SNEAD, whose *non de plume* is "Miss Grundy"—has stood at the head of the lady correspondents of the country for years. She is a lady of extraordinary ability, writes admirable English, has an unsurpassed talent for news, and personal character and social tact sufficient to make the best avail of these qualities. Her letters are always bright, crisp, full of news and information, while being utterly free from the slop and gush that seems to be almost inevitable to all other women journalists in Washington. Next to GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND, Miss SNEAD probably commands the highest salary of any correspondent in the country. The letter which we reproduce refers to the astonishing omission for a number of years to furnish Presidents and Vice Presidents with any official notification or certificates of their election.

MR. W. W. ASTOR, our Minister to Rome, has determined to break through the old tradition that our Ministers are sent abroad merely as an excuse for paying them big salaries for doing nothing. He is determined to do something to put in his time, if nothing else, and has organized a club, which is already in a flourishing condition. It is called the American Club, has billiard, reading, card, chess and conversation rooms and a first-class kitchen. The membership fee is placed very sensibly at a low figure, so that all Americans residing in or traveling through Rome may enjoy the advantages of the club. The annual members pay 100 francs yearly, and the temporary members 50 for three months, and 25 for one month. Such a club has been much needed in Rome, where every nation has its headquarters in a club of its own. Mr. ASTOR has made a move in the right direction.

IF the Baron is right the Liberal party in Prussia is not as strong as it was 20 years ago. He is, however, evidently inclined to take a pessemistic view of matters. BISMARCK's change of policy in certain directions may, for the time, seem to have driven liberalism into the background, but BISMARCK cannot live always. Let his astute brain, guiding his strong hand, be withdrawn, and such a change will take place at once as will show a decided growth of progressive ideas, even while seemingly they have been at a stand still, or retrogression taken their place. The old figure that "it is darkest just before day," may be as true here as elsewhere. At all events it is hard to believe that Germany is going permanently backward, when all other nations are reaching forward to a higher civilization, nor can the BLADE accept the conclusions as any thing more than the pessimism of a single man, intelligent though he may be.

HON. ROBERT P. PORTER finds that the best mechanics in the great shipyards on the Clyde earn an average of $6.25 a week, while the laborers received an average of $2.50 a week. These last are mostly Irish,, "who live in miserable dens—the single men in lodgings, and the married whole families in one room. Their midday meal consisted chiefly of bread and tea." English ship-owners find that even the miserable wages demanded by their own countrymen are too high, and they are manning their ships with the much cheaper East Indians, who are contented with $6 and $7 a month, and a little rice, where the English sailors want double that with "strong" food. Mr. PORTER thinks that shipbuilding is overdone in England. By dividing the ownership into small shares—frequently as low as 64ths, people of small means have been brought to invest, and as the vessels have paid better than most other property in England they have been favorite investments.

THE New York papers are sneering at the Jury oratory of their lawyers. One says:

No burlesque lawyer of the stage ever surpassed these real members of the bar in bombastic language, or in grotesqueness of delivery. Ridiculous rhetoric about the sanctity of trial by jury, the pre-eminent qualifications of His Honor, the wonderful intelligence of the particular jury addressed, the beauties of a free and enlightened government, and other familiar bathos of cross-roads pleaders may any day be heard in the Courts. A verbatim report of some of these speeches would be worth its space in a comic almanac. The orators are not all young men who might be excused on the ground of inexperience. Many of the worst offenders have been lawyers long enough to become settled in the belief that they are masterly exponents of a very high grade of eloquence. Do they regard all jurors as fools? If not, why do they address them in a fashion that must excite either resentment or merriment in men of common intelligence? I talked with Recorder Smyth on the subject. He has suffered a great deal from such harangues, and knows how damaging they are to the poor devils in whose behalf they are delivered.

HON. PRESTON B. PLUMB, who has been re-elected Senator from Kansas was born in Delaware County, O., Oct. 12, 1837. He learned the printing business, started the Xenia *News*, but soon emigrated to Emporia, Lyons Co., Kan., where he started the Emporia *News*. He was a delegate to the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention in 1859, a member of the Legislature, Reporter of the Supreme Court, and entered the army as Second Lieutenant in the Eleventh Kansas. He came out of the war a Lieutenant-Colonel. Since the war he has been a leading member of the Kansas Legislature until he was elected to the United States Senate from March 4, 1877.

NEWS comes of the death of Dr. GEORGE M. BEARD, of New York City, of pleuro-pneumonia. He had been ill only a few days, but seemed to have a premonition from the first that he would not get well. Dr. BEARD was one of the leading physicians of the country, and a prolific writer upon scientific subjects, mostly in connection with what was his special province, the relation of mind and body through the nerves in health and disease.

THE ex-Empress EUGENIE retires from Paris after having gained the unpleasant knowledge that, as a political factor, she is as entirely played out as ROSCOE CONKLING or ex-Gov. SPRAGUE. Napoleonism is an empty eggshell, for France, and not a very pleasant smelling one either.

THE New York *Herald* says the stained glass mania has succeeded the blue glass mania, and is raging to as great an extent.

DROP US A POSTAL CARD.

We have issued a neat "Nasby" poster which we would be glad to have displayed conspicuously in every town in the United States. Any one who will post them up for us may have one or more of them on application.

We want to mail thousands of copies of the WEEKLY BLADE this Winter to those who do not now take it. Send us the address of one, a dozen, or twenty of your friends. We will esteem it a favor.

CURRENT EVENTS.

DICKSON is at last indicted for corruptly influencing the vote of his fellow jurors in the Star route trial; the delay in indictment was caused in technical flaws in the bill.——By the voting of Sens. Sherman and Van Wyck with Democrats the duty on bar iron was fixed at $18 per ton instead of $19.60, as recommended by the Finance Committee.——For the six months ended December 31, 1882, the value of our exports exceeded the imports by $54,572,222, and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, the excess was only $25,902,682.——Last week's business failures in the United States numbered 289, a decrease of 28 as compared with the week ended January 19, but 84 more than in the corresponding week of 1882.——The first steamer of the United States and Brazil Steamship Line started from New York Saturday.——The receipts of the National Bank notes at the U. S. Treasury during the past week, were $3,380,000.——

Correspondence.

"RHODY" IN EUROPE.

From Gothenburg to Stockholm—Care of the Roads—First-Class Carriages—The Stations—The Maisal at Katrincholm — Stockholm — The Grand Hotel—Royal Palace—Beautiful Scenery—A New Experience—A Bath.

Correspondence of the Blade.

The day selected for my trip from Gothenburg to Stockholm, the capital and largest city in Sweden, proved a charming one. Not a cloud was visible in the horizon; the air, although very warm, the mercury standing in the shade among the eighties, was cooled by a delicious breeze, making the journey truly a delightful one.

The railroad, which intersects the whole of Sweden from southwest to northeast, connecting the two most important Cities, is the finest I ever traveled upon. The cars are similar, yet superior in many respects, to those in use in all the countries in Europe. Great care is taken upon the road, to avoid accidents, and one can travel without fear. At intervals of three miles are little red houses for the use of watchmen, whose duty it is to walk half way up and down the road between these houses, to see that every thing is in perfect order. There is also a man at the grade-cross. The officials connected with the road are fine-looking men, extremely courteous and polite. They wear becoming uniforms, from the station master to the lowest employe.

It is a common saying that only Americans and fools travel in Europe in first class carriages, or compartments, as they are termed by many people. I am an American and I do not object to the second term, as far as to travelling for the second term, as railroad trip to me is a very tiresome one. I am always desirous of all the comforts possible, and would much rather economize in some other way than by travelling in a second class carriage, crowded in with a party of strangers who are continually getting in and out and annoying you in many ways. By taking a first-class carriage, a party of two, three or four can usually have it to themselves, getting many of the nice looking people travelling in them.

After leaving Gothenburg, at first the country was not particularly pleasant. The country was barren and rocky, then came immense forests of birch, pine and fir trees, but after these, the scenery became more and more beautiful, picturesque farms, cultivated fields, wood, rocks and little red farm houses, all making the scenery more pleasing, yet with no pretension to grandeur.

The stations were in many cases perfect gems of houses, kept in good order, with beautiful gardens and trailing vines prettily twined about the low, hanging cornices, or draperies. They resembled in this respect the stations in the northern part of Germany. On each station, beside the name of the place in large letters, is the distance traveled and the number of miles from the stopping place, so that one never hears the usual questions how far is it to this or that place.

KATRINCHOLM.

The station at Katrincholm I shall never forget; now the dinner that I had there. I was exceedingly hungry, having started very early in the morning, and when the guard cried *"Tuppo minutes for middag,"* (20 minutes for dinner), I lost no time in making preparations. On entering the *matsal* (dining-room) I for a moment forgot my hunger, everything was so different from what I had before seen. In the center of the room was a long table with a snowy white tablecloth, upon which was seen the most tempting food imaginable, all smoking hot, having just been taken from the oven. At one end of the table were two tureens, one of soup and the other of buttermilk, the last a favorite dish in Sweden, and of which many partake before their soup. Beside these tureens were piles of warm plates, knives, forks, spoons and napkins. Each traveler who was desirous of dining for himself or herself to a plate, etc., walked around the table and helped what best pleased the appetite, then seated himself at one of the small tables around the room. After the soup came fish, then roast beef, lamb, chicken, vegetables, jellies, puddings, bread, butter, cream and coffee. One could eat all he wished, help himself a second time if he desired to, and the price of a dinner, five or six courses, was only one krauna and 50 ore, about 40 cents. Those who did not wish a full dinner helped themselves from the *smörgasbord* or to a cup of coffee from a coffee urn. There were no waiters running to and fro, no crashing of dishes, no noise or confusion in any way. Each person went to the desk and paid for what they had eaten, either the dinner from the *smörgasbord*, from which a good meal could be made of cold meats, bread and butter, for 50 ore (50 cents), or for a simple cup of coffee and cake. The number of each person was taken and there were no waiters watching to see what each had eaten. I never enjoyed a dinner more, and I thought how pleasant it would be to have similar restaurants in America.

STOCKHOLM.

On arriving at Stockholm I was agreeably surprised by the lovely panoramas which presented themselves to my view. The city is built partly on eight islands connected by bridges in the short river which forms the outlet of Lake Malaren. It is beautifully diversified, presenting varieties of rocks, waters, islands and picturesque accclivities. To my mind it stands unsurpassed among the Cities of Europe that I have visited for the beauty of its situation and the varied loveliness of its surroundings. It is called the "Venice of the North" and has also been compared to Geneva, but it differs in many respects from either of these Cities.

THE GRAND HOTEL.

Stockholm has three first-class hotels, the Grand, Hotel Rydberg and Hotel Kung Carl. The two first are delightfully situated and belong to the same proprietor. The Grand is a magnificent building five stories high and commands a fine view of the Royal Palace, the quays and harbor. It has 300 rooms for the accommodation of travelers, elegant drawing-rooms, a beautifully decorated dining-room, reading rooms in which are found all foreign newspapers and guide books, bath rooms, and an elevator—the latter in itself was enough to recommend the hotel to my favor, for I have a perfect abhorrence of stairs. One traveling through Europe finds enough of them. It is the only hotel in Stockholm having the elevator or hot and cold baths. My friends also favored this hotel, having stopped there several times on their visits to the City. They assured me that I would find good rooms, excellent beds, servants willing to do everything required of them, and delicious meals.

At the time of our arrival the hotel was filled; there was only one suite to be had and that upon the fourth floor; fortunately it was upon the front. How thankful I then was for that elevator. On reaching my room, as is my usual custom, I went immediately to the window; the view that there met my eyes was truly grand. In front, on a rocky eminence, the highest point in the City, between the bridges, stood the Royal Palace, guarded by the same two bronze lions that stood guard in front of the old castle during the time of Gustavus Wasa (1440). At my feet the Nombro, a handsome granite bridge of seven arches, built in 1797, connecting the island Stadsholmen, (upon which with Riddarholm, entirely enclosed by water, is built the oldest part of Stockholm) with Helgeandsholm, the handsomest part of the Town, containing all the principal hotels, railway station and best shops. In the distance was Mosebacke, a hill from which is obtained the finest view of the City and its surroundings, and which no stranger should fail to visit. I had also a fine view of the splendid granite quays which form the finest feature of the City. I watched the miniature steamboats carrying passengers here and there in every direction, from one island to another, or to different points on the main land.

I was soon, however, obliged to leave the window to prepare for dinner as we had ordered it to be served in half an hour. After dinner I concluded to take a bath, thinking it would rest me, for I was very tired, and that I would have a better night's rest. I rang my bell for the servants and made them understand what I wanted. In about 10 minutes I was told my bath was ready. Then came a new experience. I expected to find the bath room close by or at least on the same floor, but instead I was told to enter the elevator. I at first hesitated, but thinking that it was probably on the next floor I entered, the door was locked and it was pitch dark. I could see nothing, not even the operator, but I knew there was some one there and I asked him why there was no light. He could not speak English, I am sorry to say, and all this time the elevator was going down, down, down, until it seemed to me it would never stop. How many feet below the surface of the earth we went I have no idea. What a relief it was when the elevator stopped and the door was opened. I jumped from it, thinking that I would never enter it again. An attendant was waiting, who showed me the way to the bath room, and entered the room with me. There I saw two tubs filled and I began to imagine I was to have company, for I knew I needed but one. Connected with this room were two smaller rooms furnished with lounges, chairs, tables and all articles necessary for the toilet. Into one of these I entered and prepared myself for the bath, the attendant all the time standing at the door. I tried to have her understand that I did not need her services, but I could not in Swedish. I tried English and then German, but it was of no avail, so out I went and jumped into the tub. She immediately came to me with a huge piece of what seemed to be to me manilla. I thought, is she going to gag me. Here I was, all alone, with this woman many feet under ground. I knew my friends had retired and would not miss me until morning. I remembered that I had forgotten to take my money from my pocket, although I had removed all my jewelry and left it in my room. I, however, resigned myself to fate and was soon satisfied that I had no cause for fear. She commenced a scrubbing me with the manilla. Such a scrubbing! never since I was a child had I ever had any thing in comparison to it. Unfortunately, a few days before I had fallen down stairs, and one side of my body resembled the tattooed man. This side attracted the attention of the woman, and she was bound, if possible, to eradicate these spots. In vain I tried to make her understand they were from the effects of a fall. At last she said: "Madame, pent-être vous parle Français." I was surprised that this servant should speak French so well. I had not thought of speaking to her in that language. She was delighted to think she could now talk with me. I found that I was to jump into the second tub to be rinsed, or to get all the soapy water from my body. She then brought me warm towels, rubbing me dry, chattering all the time, helped me to dress, went with me to the elevator, insisting upon a light being placed there, then, patting me upon the shoulder, wished me "bon voyage." That bath I shall never forget. The going up in the elevator was much more pleasant than the descent. I then hastened to my room and to my couch, to dream of the morning excursions that I expected to enjoy so much. RHODY.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

The Supreme Court and the Civil Rights Case—The Democrats and the Tariff Bill—Conventions—The Navy Bill Passes the House—Chalmers Victorious—Republican Consultation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1883.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade:

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of R. G. Harris and others, cranks had work with the civil rights law which was so long a bone of contention in Congress. The decision was written out by Justice Woods and was concurred in by the full bench with the exception of a partial dissent by Justice Harlan not touching the merits of the case, but on some question of jurisdiction. The Civil Rights bill was one of the measures of reconstruction which was so strong before Congress and which was passed over the veto of President Johnson. It was supported by such men as Lyman Trumbull, Charles Sumner, Fessenden, Edmunds, Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, etc., in the Senate and Butler, (now Governor) Bingham, Shellabarger, Boutwell, etc., in the House. It was under the wing of this law that the Ku-Klux murders were stamped out and that other Southern outrages have been dealt with. The leading Democratic lawyers of the Senate, like Mr. Thurman, have always held that the act was unconstitutional, and in their arguments before the Senate pursued very much the line of statement now adopted by the Supreme Court. The particular portion of the law which came under review is that which is now contained in section 5,519 of the revised statutes. It provides against bulldozing or conspiring to deprive citizens of their rights. The constitutional amendment which was supposed to cover this legislation the court finds has no reference to it whatever. It is in the following words:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States, and the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or happiness, without due process of law, nor deny to any person the equal protection of the laws." (14th amendment.)

In the case before the Court there was no question that Mr. Harris had been denied *the equal protection of the laws*, but the point which the court make is that it was not done by the *State* nor by any law or action of the State, while the language of the constitution is addressed solely to the *State*. "No *State* shall make or enforce, etc., etc." The Constitutional amendment also contains a clause giving to Congress the right to enforce it by "appropriate legislation" and it was contended in Congress that the legislation now set aside was appropriate; but the answer of the Court is virtually that no legislation is appropriate which goes beyond the power granted in the fundamental law. The decision does not confer on the States the right to enact laws prejudicial to its citizens, nor does it disturb the force of the restraining mandate, but it holds that the General Government cannot interfere under the Constitution so long as the State laws and the machinery of the Courts are left right. In other words, the Government in any State is strong enough to override the laws and to protect the bulldozer and political murderer there is no remedy in the Civil Rights law.

It may be inferred that if Ku-Kluxing and bulldozing are beyond the power of the General Government so must slavery be. But in the case of slavery the Constitutional provision is not addressed to the State. It declares that "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude * * * shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction," and that "Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." Here the wrong is met and disposed of without regard to the States and power is given to Congress to deal directly with the wrong.

Congress has made very little progress during the last week. Both Houses are wrestling with the bills for reducing taxes, but do not get much help from the party which has been loudest in demanding the reduction. The Democrats are in a very captious mood, finding fault with everything, debating everything, amending everything and obstructing everything. They pursued the same course at the last session, and, after making it impossible to reduce the taxes, went before the country and complained that the Republican majority had neglected the interests of the people. The unanimous cry from the Democratic side in both these complaints, and they undoubtedly aided in precipitating the political entastrophe. Hence it is that the leaders are so ready to repeat the experiment. But it does not seem possible that their little game should now have the same result. The attention of the country has been so largely directed to the promptness and earnestness manifested in putting forward these and other bills demanded by the people, and these matters have been so widely noticed that any great deception can hardly be possible. Then to hinder their passage is to prevent a reduction of the taxes; and as great classes are deeply interested, they are pretty likely to know who did it. What the Republicans should see to is that their Representatives are in their places and meeting manfully these obstructions. A good many members are indifferent. Some of these will probably be defeated and feel sour; others have business of their own which calls them away when they are most wanted, and the consequence is that the Republican side of the House is thin when every man should be in his place. The feeling of the Republican leaders is that some bill must be passed at this session, and this feeling should be intensified by the tone of the Democratic press. You may have noticed that the Albany *Argus* urges the Democrats to be filibusters and effectually prevent any action on the revenue bills, and that the New York *World* tells its readers how many things conspire to show that the Republicans intend to do nothing adequately to reduce taxation, and that there must be an extra session of Congress.

Washington continues to be a favorite place for conventions, and two or three have been in session during the present week. The women have had their usual talk about suffrage, Miss Anthony being stage manager, and doing her part to admiration. The speaking was good and much enthusiasm was manifested. During the proceedings a letter was read from Gov. Butler, of Massachusetts, in which he states his clear conviction that the 14th amendment gives the right to vote to all *persons*, and he assumes that women are *persons* within the meaning of the fundamental laws. But the convention was not quite ready to go with Gov. Butler's opinion and proceeded to adopt a formidable string of resolutions, one of which declares in favor of the 16th amendment. The others set forth the right of women to the suffrage, and the advantages which such suffrage would confer on the Nation.

The first of a series of agricultural conventions met this week at which interesting papers were read which commanded large attention. One especially, by Prof. Law, on the diseases of cattle, incidental to transportation.

Yesterday the Senate was mostly occupied with the ceremonies connected with the death of Sen. Hill, of Georgia. The eulogy of his colleague, Sen. Brown, took a full survey of the life of the deceased and recounted many facts of interesting personal history.

In the House, the much debated Navy Appropriation Bill passed. It was persistently opposed by the Democrats, and finally carried by a vote which was mainly partisan—135 to 99. It abolishes the office of Admiral and makes other changes. It also looks to the completion of the monitors.

The news received yesterday that Mr. Chalmers has finally succeeded in getting an order from a Mississippi Court compelling the Canvassing Board to count Tate County for him and to give him a certificate of election, shows that justice can be obtained in the South sometimes if there is no Republican in the case. Chalmers was counted out on a dodge. In making the return his name was misspelled and the Governor and the Board conspired to give the certificate to his opponent, Gen. Manning. Manning came up to Washington and took counsel about accepting the seat thus fraudulently obtained; but the party did not desire to bear the opprobrium of such a scandal, and he gave up the place. That did not give the seat to Chalmers, but he will now have a certificate of election which will put him through.

The Democrats of the Senate are so persistent in discussing the Tariff bill to death that the Republicans held consultations yesterday to see what course should be pursued. It was the general voice of the meeting that some bill should be passed and the re-mue cut down, but members showed a disposition to stand by individual interests and some of them declared that they would not support the bill if these interests were disregarded. Here is exactly the pinch. A system of protection is a system which regards individual interests and must be settled just as the River and Harbor bill is settled—by the showing which is made for these interests. The Tariff Commission was in a position to make the fairest bill, and it is a pity that their bill could not be adopted without so many contests over lumber and iron, etc., etc. The consultation has had a salutary effect, and the revenue bills will now take the lead of all other business. There was a partial agreement also to let the Democrats do the talking and push these measures with the sole idea of producing a result. BUCKEYE.

NEW YORK LETTER.

The Gay Season Closing—Arrival of a Demigod—Reducing Elevated Railroad Fares—Increasing the Water Supply—A Corporation with a Soul —The New Cent Morning Paper —Various Items.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1883.

The day is rainy, with the mercury just above freezing. There is still some snow on the ground, but the terrible storm prophesied for to-day has not put in its appearance. The gay season is nearly over, the Charity ball night before last being the wind-up of the prominent festivals. The very last "big thing" before Lent will be the Liederkranz Masquerade ball, to be held on Monday evening of next week. This and the Arion are the jolliest of festivals. They are under the patronage of gentlemen of high standing, and there is nothing offensive in them. Of the Leiderkranz William Steinway, the well-known head of the piano business, is the President.

THE EVENT OF THE HOUR.

The Queen of England has not arrived, the Pope's vessel has not been sighted, Gabriel's horn has not been heard (though Talmage's has), but I have to record an event, which, if one may judge by the attention bestowed upon it in the City newspapers, is of far more consequence than any of the trifles above alluded to. It is no less than the fact that the pavements of our heaven-favored City are actually trodden by the sacred brogans of the Right Honorable James Mace, the great artist in knocking out. Every local editor was on the watch, and sent his ablest reporters to describe the advent of the mysterious. This great ornament of the human race is attended by a *protege* from New Zealand, a big man (physically), born of a New Zealand mother and an Irish father. These two Demi-gods were watched for with an anxiety not to be expressed in words; they were hailed with acclaims that made the angels in heaven start and rub their eyes; the crowd that followed their chariot wheels could only be equalled by that which followed Julius Cæsar when he returned in triumph from his German wars. Everybody else, everything else, was forgotten. The threatened snow storm held off; at night the lamps shed a double glow, as the demigod and his worshipers strayed from one gin-mill to another and got as full as is natural for demigods to do. To-day columns and columns are given to a record of the doings, the sayings, the interviews, the appearances, with descriptions more or less graphic and trustworthy of their dresses than were bestowed upon Mrs Langtry. Do not imagine that this peculiar taste belongs only to the common people. The scions of our "best society" are as eager readers of the reports as the bummers of the slums, and even women of the best standing pore over the accounts with apparently as much interest as they would find in a description of Sara Bernhardt's wardrobe. No one can blame the newspapers. They are not the leaders but the slaves of the public, and the public demand a daily surfeit of just such stuff.

CHEAPER FARES.

The question of the day with New Yorkers is the reduction of fares on the Elevated roads to 5 cents at all hours, and the running of trains all night. Whether the Legislature will agree is uncertain, though just now it looks as if they would. When Cyrus Field went into the Elevated roads as a heavy stockholder, he told me that he was in favor of having mixed trains, one or two cars at 10 cents fare and one or two at five cents, such trains to run at all hours. But he was overruled, and the present system of five cents between 5:30 and 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 and 7:30 P. M. was fixed upon. The 10 cent business was tried some years ago on the Third Avenue Surface road. Elegant cars were put on, and when all the seats were filled no more passengers were admitted. But the thing did not work. Ninety per cent. of the passengers along that avenue hardly know the difference between a Pullman's palace car and a butcher's cart, nor do they care. I rather think they prefer dirt and crowds to cleanliness and room. At any rate the 10 cars were taken off after a few weeks' trial.

MORE WATER WANTED.

While the metropolis has an abundant supply of whisky and oceans of beer, there is real concern about a probable dearth of water, and a commission of prominent citizens are wrestling with the question of supply and demand. The trouble first met is the infernal propensity of everybody to make a partisan job of any project where voters are to be employed and money to be spent. The Croton supply cannot long answer the purpose, and new sources must be tapped. One of the best thus far set forth is to bring the pure water of the Adirondack region, west of Lake George, to the City in an open canal. Tapping a lake, which is over 4,000 feet above tide, the water would come by gravitation at about three miles an hour, reaching Harlem River at a hight of more than 200 feet above tide. There would be no doubt of an abundant supply, and the entire work would only cost about $50,000,000. The Croton might still be kept, and the present system, and the project of new pipes supply both from that and the Adirondack sources. Another plan is to use saltwater from the pipes for fires, but that would require new pipes and reservoirs.

A CORPORATION WITH A SOUL.

The much-abused Western Union Telegraph Company is going (voluntarily) to put a pipe along Broadway that will hold 500 wires; and if, after satisfactory trial, they work as well as the wires in the air, the company will put all its wires under ground. We are all praying for such a result, for not only are the poles and wires an unsightly nuisance, but they are really dangerous, particularly in case of fire, when the wires prevent the use of ladders and involve loss of life as well as property.

SUDDEN PROSPERITY.

The new one-cent paper, the *Morning Journal*, started only two months ago, is said to have reached a circulation of 35,000. I cannot answer for these figures, but any one with his eyes open can see that the paper is very generally read. Its conductors are right in giving local news the preference, and also right in making a clean paper, one that may be read at the family breakfast table without offending the proprieties of social life. I am told that the *Journal* has ample backing, and if so its success is assured.

OTHER MATTERS.

The question of jurisdiction over the waters of the Hudson and the bay is again alive. New Jersey has always claimed legal jurisdiction to the middle of the river. This is resisted by New York under the City's original charter which gave jurisdiction to low-water mark not only on the Jersey but on the Long Island shore. Sometime next century the United States Supreme Court may settle the question.

Employment was found last year by the Castle Garden Labor Bureau for 37,498 immigrants—29,401 men and 8,097 women.

A good movement is going on in our Fire Department in the drilling of a corps of men whose sole duty shall be the saving of life.

Walton, the quail-eater, will be well paid if he gets a fair per centage of the custom brought by him to the hotel where he holds forth. It is an easy way for a liquor saloon to get free advertising in the newspapers.

ZENO.

Can a Cat Have a Catching Cough?

Lowell Citizen.

Memphis boasts of a cat that has the asthma. We wish asthma were catching, and then we would import that one and let it out of nights.

FORTY-NINERS.

The Adventures of a California Immigrant.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

In the issue of December 28 you talk of the "boss" bear story, told by William Cowper. Just give me a short space in your excellent paper and I will give you a sketch of my adventure from Ohio to the Pacific Coast, and the killing of a bear and his mate. I was born April 25, 1820, on the bank of the Muskingum River, seven miles above McConnellsville in Morgan County, Ohio, hence I was only 19 years old when I left on March 16, 1849, for California, going by steamer to Keokuk, thence through the State to Council Bluffs on the Missouri River on April 20. With an ox team we crossed the Missouri River, bid adieu to civilization and struck out into an unknown wilderness. Two thousand miles that laid between us and the Land of Gold, Indians, elk, antelope, deer and other wild game, with now and then a California lion or cougar, were in our path. Day after day passed and nothing passed to mar our journey. We had now reached the sand hills on the Platte River. Beyond us the plains were covered with herds of buffaloes. Of course nothing would do me but to chase them, and when night came on it found me almost famishing for water. I laid down by the side of a huge buffalo I had killed and ate of his flesh. Never did meat taste so sweet as that I made my supper of. No living mortal can tell the thoughts that passed through my mind that night. The following day I joined my company. We now passed over a distance of 1,000 miles. Again I left the train, which was creeping along like some great anaconda, and climbed the cliffs that line Echo Canyon mile after mile. Again I passed the night in solitude, my only companions the hissing rattlesnake and hooting owl.

After six months and 10 days of hardships and toil we halted at Honeytown, near Placerville, in Eldorado County. Talk about killing big game, seeing a new country and finding rich mines. It takes event, which, if one may judge by the one to make a miner understand that I did not need her services, but I could not in Swedish. I tried English and then German, but it was of no avail, so out I went and jumped into the tub. She immediately came to me with a huge piece of what seemed to be to me manilla. I thought, is she going to gag me. Here I was, all alone, with this woman many feet under ground. I knew my friends had retired and would not miss me until morning. I remembered that I had forgotten to take my money from my pocket, although I had removed all my jewelry and left it in my room. I, however, resigned myself to fate and was soon satisfied that I had no cause for fear. She commenced a scrubbing me with the manilla. Such a scrubbing! never since I was a child had I ever had any thing in comparison to it. Unfortunately, a few days before I had fallen down stairs, and one side of my body resembled the tattooed man. This side attracted the attention of the woman, and she was bound, if possible, to eradicate these spots. In vain I tried to make her understand they were from the effects of a fall. At last she said: "Madame, pent-être vous parle Français." I was surprised that this servant should speak French so well. I had not thought of speaking to her in that language. She was delighted to think she could now talk with me. I found that I was to jump into the second tub to be rinsed, or to get all the soapy water from my body. She then brought me warm towels, rubbing me dry, chattering all the time, helped me to dress, went with me to the elevator, insisting upon a light being placed there, then, patting me upon the shoulder, wished me "bon voyage." That bath I shall never forget. The going up in the elevator was much more pleasant than the descent. I then hastened to my room and to my couch, to dream of the morning excursions that I expected to enjoy so much. RHODY.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

The Supreme Court and the Civil Rights Case—The Democrats and the Tariff Bill—Conventions—The Navy Bill Passes the House—Chalmers Victorious—Republican Consultation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1883.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade:

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of R. G. Harris and others, cranks had work with the civil rights law which was so long a bone of contention in Congress. The decision was written out by Justice Woods and was concurred in by the full bench with the exception of a partial dissent by Justice Harlan not touching the merits of the case, but on some question of jurisdiction. The Civil Rights bill was one of the measures of reconstruction which was so strong before Congress and which was passed over the veto of President Johnson. It was supported by such men as Lyman Trumbull, Charles Sumner, Fessenden, Edmunds, Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, etc., in the Senate and Butler, (now Governor) Bingham, Shellabarger, Boutwell, etc., in the House. It was under the wing of this law that the Ku-Klux murders were stamped out and that other Southern outrages have been dealt with. The leading Democratic lawyers of the Senate, like Mr. Thurman, have always held that the act was unconstitutional, and in their arguments before the Senate pursued very much the line of statement now adopted by the Supreme Court. The particular portion of the law which came under review is that which is now contained in section 5,519 of the revised statutes. It provides against bulldozing or conspiring to deprive citizens of their rights. The constitutional amendment which was supposed to cover this legislation the court finds has no reference to it whatever. It is in the following words:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States, and the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or happiness, without due process of law, nor deny to any person the equal protection of the laws." (14th amendment.)

In the case before the Court there was no question that Mr. Harris had been denied *the equal protection of the laws*, but the point which the court make is that it was not done by the *State* nor by any law or action of the State, while the language of the constitution is addressed solely to the *State*. "No *State* shall make or enforce, etc., etc." The Constitutional amendment also contains a clause giving to Congress the right to enforce it by "appropriate legislation" and it was contended in Congress that the legislation now set aside was appropriate; but the answer of the Court is virtually that no legislation is appropriate which goes beyond the power granted in the fundamental law. The decision does not confer on the States the right to enact laws prejudicial to its citizens, nor does it disturb the force of the restraining mandate, but it holds that the General Government cannot interfere under the Constitution so long as the State laws and the machinery of the Courts are left right. In other words, the Government in any State is strong enough to override the laws and to protect the bulldozer and political murderer there is no remedy in the Civil Rights law.

It may be inferred that if Ku-Kluxing and bulldozing are beyond the power of the General Government so must slavery be. But in the case of slavery the Constitutional provision is not addressed to the State. It declares that "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude * * * shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction," and that "Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." Here the wrong is met and disposed of without regard to the States and power is given to Congress to deal directly with the wrong.

Congress has made very little progress during the last week. Both Houses are wrestling with the bills for reducing taxes, but do not get much help from the party which has been loudest in demanding the reduction. The Democrats are in a very captious mood, finding fault with everything, debating everything, amending everything and obstructing everything. They pursued the same course at the last session, and, after making it impossible to reduce the taxes, went before the country and complained that the Republican majority had neglected the interests of the people. The unanimous cry from the Democratic side in both these complaints, and they undoubtedly aided in precipitating the political entastrophe. Hence it is that the leaders are so ready to repeat the experiment. But it does not seem possible that their little game should now have the same result. The attention of the country has been so largely directed to the promptness and earnestness manifested in putting forward these and other bills demanded by the people, and these matters have been so widely noticed that any great deception can hardly be possible. Then to hinder their passage is to prevent a reduction of the taxes; and as great classes are deeply interested, they are pretty likely to know who did it. What the Republicans should see to is that their Representatives are in their places and meeting manfully these obstructions. A good many members are indifferent. Some of these will probably be defeated and feel sour; others have business of their own which calls them away when they are most wanted, and the consequence is that the Republican side of the House is thin when every man should be in his place. The feeling of the Republican leaders is that some bill must be passed at this session, and this feeling should be intensified by the tone of the Democratic press. You may have noticed that the Albany *Argus* urges the Democrats to be filibusters and effectually prevent any action on the revenue bills, and that the New York *World* tells its readers how many things conspire to show that the Republicans intend to do nothing adequately to reduce taxation, and that there must be an extra session of Congress.

Washington continues to be a favorite place for conventions, and two or three have been in session during the present week. The women have had their usual talk about suffrage, Miss Anthony being stage manager, and doing her part to admiration. The speaking was good and much enthusiasm was manifested. During the proceedings a letter was read from Gov. Butler, of Massachusetts, in which he states his clear conviction that the 14th amendment gives the right to vote to all *persons*, and he assumes that women are *persons* within the meaning of the fundamental laws. But the convention was not quite ready to go with Gov. Butler's opinion and proceeded to adopt a formidable string of resolutions, one of which declares in favor of the 16th amendment. The others set forth the right of women to the suffrage, and the advantages which such suffrage would confer on the Nation.

The first of a series of agricultural conventions met this week at which interesting papers were read which commanded large attention. One especially, by Prof. Law, on the diseases of cattle, incidental to transportation.

Yesterday the Senate was mostly occupied with the ceremonies connected with the death of Sen. Hill, of Georgia. The eulogy of his colleague, Sen. Brown, took a full survey of the life of the deceased and recounted many facts of interesting personal history.

In the House, the much debated Navy Appropriation Bill passed. It was persistently opposed by the Democrats, and finally carried by a vote which was mainly partisan—135 to 99. It abolishes the office of Admiral and makes other changes. It also looks to the completion of the monitors.

The news received yesterday that Mr. Chalmers has finally succeeded in getting an order from a Mississippi Court compelling the Canvassing Board to count Tate County for him and to give him a certificate of election, shows that justice can be obtained in the South sometimes if there is no Republican in the case. Chalmers was counted out on a dodge. In making the return his name was misspelled and the Governor and the Board conspired to give the certificate to his opponent, Gen. Manning. Manning came up to Washington and took counsel about accepting the seat thus fraudulently obtained; but the party did not desire to bear the opprobrium of such a scandal, and he gave up the place. That did not give the seat to Chalmers, but he will now have a certificate of election which will put him through.

The Democrats of the Senate are so persistent in discussing the Tariff bill to death that the Republicans held consultations yesterday to see what course should be pursued. It was the general voice of the meeting that some bill should be passed and the re-mue cut down, but members showed a disposition to stand by individual interests and some of them declared that they would not support the bill if these interests were disregarded. Here is exactly the pinch. A system of protection is a system which regards individual interests and must be settled just as the River and Harbor bill is settled—by the showing which is made for these interests. The Tariff Commission was in a position to make the fairest bill, and it is a pity that their bill could not be adopted without so many contests over lumber and iron, etc., etc. The consultation has had a salutary effect, and the revenue bills will now take the lead of all other business. There was a partial agreement also to let the Democrats do the talking and push these measures with the sole idea of producing a result. BUCKEYE.

NEW YORK LETTER.

The Gay Season Closing—Arrival of a Demigod—Reducing Elevated Railroad Fares—Increasing the Water Supply—A Corporation with a Soul —The New Cent Morning Paper —Various Items.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1883.

The day is rainy, with the mercury just above freezing. There is still some snow on the ground, but the terrible storm prophesied for to-day has not put in its appearance. The gay season is nearly over, the Charity ball night before last being the wind-up of the prominent festivals. The very last "big thing" before Lent will be the Liederkranz Masquerade ball, to be held on Monday evening of next week. This and the Arion are the jolliest of festivals. They are under the patronage of gentlemen of high standing, and there is nothing offensive in them. Of the Leiderkranz William Steinway, the well-known head of the piano business, is the President.

THE EVENT OF THE HOUR.

The Queen of England has not arrived, the Pope's vessel has not been sighted, Gabriel's horn has not been heard (though Talmage's has), but I have to record an event, which, if one may judge by the attention bestowed upon it in the City newspapers, is of far more consequence than any of the trifles above alluded to. It is no less than the fact that the pavements of our heaven-favored City are actually trodden by the sacred brogans of the Right Honorable James Mace, the great artist in knocking out. Every local editor was on the watch, and sent his ablest reporters to describe the advent of the mysterious. This great ornament of the human race is attended by a *protege* from New Zealand, a big man (physically), born of a New Zealand mother and an Irish father. These two Demi-gods were watched for with an anxiety not to be expressed in words; they were hailed with acclaims that made the angels in heaven start and rub their eyes; the crowd that followed their chariot wheels could only be equalled by that which followed Julius Cæsar when he returned in triumph from his German wars. Everybody else, everything else, was forgotten. The threatened snow storm held off; at night the lamps shed a double glow, as the demigod and his worshipers strayed from one gin-mill to another and got as full as is natural for demigods to do. To-day columns and columns are given to a record of the doings, the sayings, the interviews, the appearances, with descriptions more or less graphic and trustworthy of their dresses than were bestowed upon Mrs Langtry. Do not imagine that this peculiar taste belongs only to the common people. The scions of our "best society" are as eager readers of the reports as the bummers of the slums, and even women of the best standing pore over the accounts with apparently as much interest as they would find in a description of Sara Bernhardt's wardrobe. No one can blame the newspapers. They are not the leaders but the slaves of the public, and the public demand a daily surfeit of just such stuff.

CHEAPER FARES.

The question of the day with New Yorkers is the reduction of fares on the Elevated roads to 5 cents at all hours, and the running of trains all night. Whether the Legislature will agree is uncertain, though just now it looks as if they would. When Cyrus Field went into the Elevated roads as a heavy stockholder, he told me that he was in favor of having mixed trains, one or two cars at 10 cents fare and one or two at five cents, such trains to run at all hours. But he was overruled, and the present system of five cents between 5:30 and 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 and 7:30 P. M. was fixed upon. The 10 cent business was tried some years ago on the Third Avenue Surface road. Elegant cars were put on, and when all the seats were filled no more passengers were admitted. But the thing did not work. Ninety per cent. of the passengers along that avenue hardly know the difference between a Pullman's palace car and a butcher's cart, nor do they care. I rather think they prefer dirt and crowds to cleanliness and room. At any rate the 10 cars were taken off after a few weeks' trial.

MORE WATER WANTED.

While the metropolis has an abundant supply of whisky and oceans of beer, there is real concern about a probable dearth of water, and a commission of prominent citizens are wrestling with the question of supply and demand. The trouble first met is the infernal propensity of everybody to make a partisan job of any project where voters are to be employed and money to be spent. The Croton supply cannot long answer the purpose, and new sources must be tapped. One of the best thus far set forth is to bring the pure water of the Adirondack region, west of Lake George, to the City in an open canal. Tapping a lake, which is over 4,000 feet above tide, the water would come by gravitation at about three miles an hour, reaching Harlem River at a hight of more than 200 feet above tide. There would be no doubt of an abundant supply, and the entire work would only cost about $50,000,000. The Croton might still be kept, and the present system, and the project of new pipes supply both from that and the Adirondack sources. Another plan is to use saltwater from the pipes for fires, but that would require new pipes and reservoirs.

A CORPORATION WITH A SOUL.

The much-abused Western Union Telegraph Company is going (voluntarily) to put a pipe along Broadway that will hold 500 wires; and if, after satisfactory trial, they work as well as the wires in the air, the company will put all its wires under ground. We are all praying for such a result, for not only are the poles and wires an unsightly nuisance, but they are really dangerous, particularly in case of fire, when the wires prevent the use of ladders and involve loss of life as well as property.

SUDDEN PROSPERITY.

The new one-cent paper, the *Morning Journal*, started only two months ago, is said to have reached a circulation of 35,000. I cannot answer for these figures, but any one with his eyes open can see that the paper is very generally read. Its conductors are right in giving local news the preference, and also right in making a clean paper, one that may be read at the family breakfast table without offending the proprieties of social life. I am told that the *Journal* has ample backing, and if so its success is assured.

OTHER MATTERS.

The question of jurisdiction over the waters of the Hudson and the bay is again alive. New Jersey has always claimed legal jurisdiction to the middle of the river. This is resisted by New York under the City's original charter which gave jurisdiction to low-water mark not only on the Jersey but on the Long Island shore. Sometime next century the United States Supreme Court may settle the question.

Employment was found last year by the Castle Garden Labor Bureau for 37,498 immigrants—29,401 men and 8,097 women.

A good movement is going on in our Fire Department in the drilling of a corps of men whose sole duty shall be the saving of life.

Walton, the quail-eater, will be well paid if he gets a fair per centage of the custom brought by him to the hotel where he holds forth. It is an easy way for a liquor saloon to get free advertising in the newspapers.

ZENO.

Can a Cat Have a Catching Cough?

Lowell Citizen.

Memphis boasts of a cat that has the asthma. We wish asthma were catching, and then we would import that one and let it out of nights.

FORTY-NINERS.

The Adventures of a California Immigrant.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

In the issue of December 28 you talk of the "boss" bear story, told by William Cowper. Just give me a short space in your excellent paper and I will give you a sketch of my adventure from Ohio to the Pacific Coast, and the killing of a bear and his mate. I was born April 25, 1820, on the bank of the Muskingum River, seven miles above McConnellsville in Morgan County, Ohio, hence I was only 19 years old when I left on March 16, 1849, for California, going by steamer to Keokuk, thence through the State to Council Bluffs on the Missouri River

The Household.

Edited by Miss Emily S. Bouton.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.
2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.
3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.
4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

XI.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

One thing, the importance of which is not generally appreciated, is the use of a great deal of water for drinking between meals. Remember that I say *between* meals. While eating it is much better to let all fluids alone. The food should be dissolved by the natural secretions, whose efforts to do their duty is aborted by pouring down a quantity of tea, coffee or water to do their work. If you have followed the process of digestion you can readily understand this. But there is a necessity for a large amount of fluid to be constantly passing through the stomach and intestines. Water is readily digested, and as it goes its winding way, it carries along with it matter which would otherwise linger in its travels. It dissolves and helps digest solid material that the fluids of the system have failed to entirely dispose of. The dyspeptic will find that it will assist greatly in her progress towards recovery if she will drink from five to eight good-sized tumblerfuls a day, and do it until it becomes a habit.

No doubt many of you think I have dwelt a great while upon this matter of digestion as if it were the most important thing in life. Well, it is. I hold that no human being can be moral and upright in the strictest sense of the words, can do the duties, live the life, compass the possibilities intended by the Creator unless he has fairly good digestion. Many there are who pose before their friends as martyrs to poor health who are simply victims to their own appetites, while there are other poor creatures, and these are mostly among women, who have become invalids because they have been overworked, and unable either through ignorance or force of circumstances to obey the simple laws I have mentioned, which would, earlier observed, have kept them in health, and even now will do much towards restoration. And this brings me to another matter, and that is the taking of drugs.

Those of you who are familiar with the Spoopendyke family and their doings will remember the time that Mr. Spoopendyke called upon "that measly woman" to bring him some remedy to wrench him from the grip of that foul fiend, the colic. She could not find it as quickly as he thought she ought, and after he had "dod-gasted" her several times, in his anger he seized his hat and started out, threatening Mrs. Spoopendyke with his death because of her carelessness, but leaving her to congratulate herself from past experience upon his recovery without medicine. In nine cases out of 10 it would be well if the ailing individual could be coaxed or angered, as Mr. Spoopendyke was, out of the drug which is taken to cure what Nature would remedy if she could be obeyed. It is, of course, a great deal easier to swallow medicine and go on with self-indulgence than to deny oneself, but the relief by the drug is usually but temporary, while the other is permanent.

I do not wish to be understood that absolutely *nothing* should ever be taken to assist Nature, but that the habit should not be formed of depending upon drugs to bring back health when it is lost. Some simple things there are which may be used sometimes with great benefit. In the case of a stomach trouble and poor digestion of long-standing, after attending to the laws I have mentioned, the following can be employed often to great advantage:

Fifteen grs. ext. of nux vomica; 30 grs. ext. taraxacum; 1½ drs. aloes. Mix thoroly and make into 80 pills. Of course half the quantity of ingredients can be used and only 40 pills made. In such cases, as I mentioned above, take one of these every night, or every other night, as may seem necessary. They are not cathartic pills but gently stimulate the stomach to action and leave no ill effects behind them. Let those with weak digestion try them, but on no account neglect one single precaution given in other directions.

Those must be attended to, in addition to other things in the way of bathing and exercise, which I shall give by and by, in order to secure permanent benefit. If my constant repetition of this necessity grows tiresome, let my excuse be the importance of the subject.

A tonic pill, which will be found of great benefit in the case of any tendency to chumbague, or where there is a lack of strength, is the following: 20 grs. sulphate of quinine, 20 grs. pulverized rhubarb, 6 grs. capsicum. Mix and make into 40 pills. Take one or three of these per day, as the case may require, a half hour before a meal. It is better to drink hot water or lemonade with them, that they may be soluble in the stomach.

One of the most important things for persons with dyspeptic difficulties to do is to keep their stomachs warm. A lack of the required heat often prevents perfect action. All such people will recall times when they actually felt a decided chill at their stomachs, or across their backs just opposite this organ, and every change of temperature seemed to affect their digestion. Much of this trouble, if not all, may be avoided by wearing a double allowance of flannel around the body over the stomach.

Another thing which often produces very good results is the drinking of a tumbler of water, as hot as can be taken comfortably a half hour before eating. This raises the temperature of the stomach and puts it into a good condition to digest the food soon to be taken. A little salt added is a good thing. This latter has been found an efficient remedy for sick headache, if taken in its early stages.

The following is excellent in the case of the collection of gases upon the stomach. Divide a teaspoonful of Rochelle or Epsom salts into four parts. Take one part in hot water before breakfast, another at 11 o'clock, a third about 4 in the afternoon, and the fourth before going to bed. This is not enough to give any cathartic action, but it seems to stop decomposition, and hasten digestion. It is a simple remedy, and good for dyspeptics of all ages, but old people will find it of especial benefit.

I have already spoken about the eating of fruit, particularly in Summer. I want to add that at all seasons of the year this is a most excellent variety in the food and greatly aids digestion, particularly if taken in the morning before breakfast. Dyspeptics cannot always eat apples with comfort, as they are too cold and seem to lie hard upon the stomach, but the juice of an orange can disturb no one. If apples are eaten, it is best to take off the skin and then take them very slowly.

There is one thing it may be well to speak of right here before closing this matter of eating. All the rules laid down may be faithfully carried out, and yet fail of their perfect work, if the food is taken under a cloud. The influence of the mind upon digestion is wonderful. Any violent emotion, such as anger, fear, or grief during a meal or immediately after will put an absolute stop to the process. The utmost care should then be taken to have all of the surroundings in the dining room as bright and pleasant as possible. Make the endeavor to put away all care and anxiety. Banish thoughts of business and work, and set yourselves to having a good time. Be as merry as possible. The more stories told, the more laughter and pleasant conversation, the greater likelihood that what you eat will be digested. Then take plenty of time. Dr. Edwards, in a book recently published, "How We Ought To Live," tells of a man who would always keep one hour for his dinner no matter what the press of business might be. This was an invariable rule and he would not allow it to be broken in upon. He thought that what was lost in one way would be amply made up in health and length of life. And no doubt it was.

Solitary meals are not worth half as much to an individual as those eaten with others. There is one exception. Some people seem to imagine that the table is the place to bring up all the unpleasant happenings of the day. If they have been perplexed or feel irritable, the meal times, when the family is gathered together and there is no escape, are the golden opportunities to work off their ill feelings in cross words and fault finding. If the sensibilities of the growler or fretter are so blunted as to permit them to eat on tranquilly, everybody else is made uncomfortable and the food fails to do its proper work. If such an individual is around, better wait and eat alone, when you can be at least tranquil. As for yourself, let breakfast, dinner and supper find you, then, bright and cheerful, if you can be so at no other time during the day.

Fancy Work and House Decorations.

Pipe Racks.—These articles are pretty for gifts to gentlemen who smoke a pipe, or who have some fine meerschaums they want to exhibit. Take a piece of stone colored or ecru linen about 12 inches square. Line it with some bright color, and also bind it with the same. Embroider at the top two pipes crossed. Below this stitch a band of silk or satin of the same color as the binding. The band must first be lined with some stiff material. Stitch it on in compartments, through which the handles of the pipes can be passed. Across the bottom put balls of the color of the band. Hang it to the wall by three loops of bright colored ribbon.

To Trim Old Stands.—Stands which have become discolored and worn may be made very pretty articles of furniture with but little expense. The lower part should be rubbed over with oil if the varnish is only stained. If that does not restore it, sand paper it all off and ebonize it in the way before described in the BLADE. Get some Turkish satin and cut a cover just large enough for the top and to run over the edge far enough to tack down neatly. If the stand is round, a vine embroidered close to the edge adds to the beauty. If square, a row of ribbon of some contrasting color put on with Point Russe stitch through the center crossing each other are pretty. Finish with a handsome fringe.—ED.

Paperholders.—In the first place I was going to tell you how I made a nice paperholder. I got my husband (who by the way is the best of husbands) to paint me a two-gallon stone jar. I wanted it a light coffee color, but it was more convenient for him to paint it a light drab, so I did not object, as I like that color. There must be a little varnish in the paint to give it a gloss. Then I bought a lot of embossed pictures, selecting three large ones for center pieces and the smaller ones to arrange around those. I got two or three frogs and lizards for the bottom, but first I took my little girl's water colors and painted grass around the bottom about half way, as it was not necessary to finish the jar all around, since I wanted mine to set in a corner. Then I put on the frogs and lizards with mucilage, over the grass. Around the top rim I put a row of small roses of the same kind of pictures, but of course if one can paint these jars in oil or water colors it would be much nicer. I have set my jar on a small box covered with bright cretonne.

Lace Edging.—Cast on 14 stitches and knit across plain. 1st row—k 4—tto—n—k 2—tto twice—n—k 1—tto twice—n—k 1. 2d row—k 3—p 1—k 3—p 1—k 8. 3d row—k 4—tto—n—k 10. 4th and 5th rows, knit plain. 5th row—k 4, tto—n—k 1—tto twice—n—k 1—tto twice—n—k 1—tto twice—n—k 1. 6th row—k 3—p 1—k 5—p 1—k 3—p 1—k 7. 7th row—k 6—tto—n—k 13. 8th row—k 4—tto—n—k 5—tto twice—n—k 1—tto twice—n—k 1—n. 10th row—k 4—p 1—k 3—p 1—k 11. 11th row—k 4—tto—n—k 12—n. 12th row—cast off 5 stiches and knit 14 plain. Repeat.

Correspondence.

NOVEL READING.—In the BLADE of December 14, "Corn Tassel" requests me to give my private opinion, through the HOUSEHOLD, "about reading novels." Well, well, why didn't you ask some older head than I for I was only 28 yesterday. But to proceed before I am too impatient, is that it is very beneficial to read good novels. I don't mean by *good* the goody-goody trash called Sunday school novels. They are generally despicable, but I call good novels those which are written in good style, are reasonable, and contain passages worth remembering. I read a good many novels, to learn something of the style, etc., of the various authors. I rarely ever read a "love story novel," as some one calls them. But I did cry once—long time ago—over "Ethlyn's Mistake." But my thoughts are too expansive, so if my friend "Corn Tassel" wants to know any more about novel reading, perhaps we can exchange letters in some way.

And so you've got a guardie, "Corn Tassel" I am afraid of you. Your little piece reads much as if you knew me.

You ask whether I ever had a correspondent named Willie, (a girl.) I'd rather not answer that question, as I have had quite a lot of correspondents, and some of them might have borne that name, sort of a "Readjuster" name—fits either sex. My *nom de plume* is open to that objection also, for last week a lady (one of our HOUSEHOLD friends in Wyoming Territory) wrote to me and addressed me as "Miss Marion." I promptly replied on a card, "You are mistaken, I ain't a gal," and in the last BLADE, but one, by some error of our friend, the type-setter, my "Marion" was made to read "William."

Did you read that piece, "Corn Tassel?" If not, read it! I mean every word I wrote and more too, for only last week I had to wait a whole hour until a fair damsel could put pink chalk on her cheeks and "fix up" generally. Oh! I know how they "fix."—MARION.

THE REASON WHY.—I would like to say a few words to "Housekeeper." She asks, "Why should all girls learn to keep house?" There are many reasons why they should. In the first place there are many sensible, well-to-do young men, with but little to begin life with, who are capable of loving and worthy of being loved, and are willing to make any reasonable sacrifice for the one they love. Then I ask, why should a girl be less ready to make some sacrifice for the one she loves? I think it the duty of all mothers to teach their daughters to keep house, also to economize. No sensible man will think less of a girl for possessing a knowledge of house-keeping. What a state of affairs would exist should all girls be pleased to take the advice of our sister. Old bachelors and old maids would soon be quite numerous.

I am not one of those who believe in "Love in the cottage," as the saying goes, nor have I given my heart to any man. I think if I ever should I would be willing to be a help-meed and not a drawback. Our sister should remember that wealth, like a bird, can take wings, and too, it is not the most wealthy that is the most worthy.

I think a girl cannot be too cautious about bestowing her affections for life, since we cannot tell the uncertainty of all things here below. Are we to live here in this world only for ourselves? I answer, most assuredly, no. I know many unhappy females caused only by the mother's lord and economy. Much of the poverty in our part of the [illegible] caused (to some extent) simply by that lack of knowledge. —JESSIE.

HOW SHE DOES IT.—To Mrs. R. H. and others, I will send my way of taking stains off from tea cups or any white ware. Wash them thoroly in soap suds then scour with saleratus. Wash again in suds and rinse them to keep them clear; never pour boiling water on them, but wash in suds as hot as you can handle well, and have a pan of cold water where you can dip them into it all over and out at once and set them on edge to drain and they will look better and be much less work than to scald and wipe them.

Now don't think me crazy when I say cold water, for that is the way I do and I learned it of a woman who had kept house 40 years, and is one of the best housekeepers.

As to the question of women's rights, I believe that there are rights that women had better contend for, than for voting.

Among them the right not enjoyed by some of doing their work without being interfered with by meddlesome husbands, who think they must be loss of everything indoors and out.

Also to have as many conveniences as said husband for doing their work if they are farmer's wives.—ANOTHER FARMER'S WIFE.

FROM "HOUSEKEEPER."—"Lydia" writes what a pity that I do not like housework, for how can a home be happy where the wife and mother feels thus?

Well, "firstly," I am a wife, but no mother, never have been, (now I am going to shock you again), and am glad I am not. Well, I think husband and self are about "quits." He dislikes doing chores as much as I hate housekeeping, so I feel sorrow for him and he sympathizes with me. We hope soon to be able to hire some one to do this work that does like it. "Lydia" also says I should sing, or yes, even whistle to drive dull care away. Now, "Lydia," you ought to hear me whistle once. That is my one accomplishment. Do not think because I do not like housework that I always have a frown on my face, or that I am crying over spilt milk. That last I do not take to myself at all, but right here I will admit that I had a terrible fit of the "blues" when I wrote that article, but I, like "Zantippe," am troubled with dyspepsia, not as violent as she, but enough to make me "blue" at times.

Well, "Lydia," I had just got your advice nicely digested when behold! the next BLADE brings me another morsel from "Contented Housekeeper," so I must talk to her a while.

Now honestly "Contented Housekeeper," do you really like to do housework, to wash dishes, to do great washings and ironings, to sweep and churn, and to cook big dinners for harvest hands over a hot stove, until you are nearly "roasted," yourself with your face as red as a cherry and wet with perspiration, your clothing as well, then sit down to eat your dinner? Do you enjoy that? Then you feel as if you must plunge into a bath tub, and put on dry fresh clothes, but there is no time. Supper must be prepared, and after that the milk must be seen to, some skimmed for the calves and the fresh to be strained for the night. Then, often there is sewing, or, at all events, mending to be done. Now, "Contented Housekeeper," after that day, could you sincerely say: 'I have enjoyed myself immensely, to-day?' I suppose Martha Washington and Mrs. Garfield did do housework. So do I; but I hate it, and don't know but what they did.

Next comes "Lydia" to girls. Both "Lydia" and "Contented Housekeeper" are very indignant at that. "Lydia" says, "don't sell yourself, wealth does not bring happiness." "Contented Housekeeper" writes, "if you love a rich man, marry him, and use your wealth to do the most good to others, but if your lover is poor, if worthy, marry him even if he is too poor to have a house to keep." Now "Contented Housekeeper" let us talk of that a little. If they knew there would be but those two, and they were old enough to reason and realize upon the start that they had a hard fight before them, that their success or failure would affect none but themselves, then it would answer to marry without any means, but how about the little ones that come to every 10 out of 12 couples that are married, what is to be done with them?

I affirm that no one has any right to bring children into the world unless they have enough of "this world's goods" to make them reasonably and comfortably happy; to educate them, to make men and women such that the world would be better for their being in it. If girls were to declare we should not see that which we do see, the large city streets full of ragged, dirty children, picking up every vice and crime known to humanity, and who eventually fill our State prisons.

My husband often tells of an incident of his childhood, although it happened years ago, when he was very young. He says he shall never forget it. He was one of a family of eight children. His parents were very poor, and one Winter were unable to procure him any boots or shoes, so that if he went out he had to wear a pair of his father's old boots, when older boys, and even men, would call out to him, "Hallo, Boots! Where are you going with that boy?" As he was very sensitive, this affected him to such a degree that he would not go out during daylight. Children suffer untold torture in this very way.

You will say that no one with any humanity about them would make such remarks. Very true, but there are some that do, always have, and probably always will. I believe as my husband says that it ought to be unlawful for any couple to marry unless one of the party had a few hundred dollars to start upon. If the young men knew that to be law they would be more industrious and saving than they are now.—HOUSEKEEPER, Tennville, Mich.

ANOTHER REPROOF.—I am sorry indeed for "Housekeeper." That one so seemingly endowed with talent (?) should thus take way to regrets and repinings and fold her musical hands, and only "look longingly to the music rack," possesses one reader at least, with thoughts peculiarly suggestive. Now I have been a housekeeper for 15 years, have two children and do all my own work. I find time for gleaning bits of information from five weeklies, the *Century Magazine*, besides writing essays, etc.; also have time for my music.

In order to do all this it is necessary to have order. Let certain duties be assigned to each day of the week. Let good, wholesome, plain food take the place of cookies, pies and cakes. Economise time and labor by having things plain and useful, and yet not barren of beauty. Have labor-saving machines and use them. Many persons are weak enough to think themselves talented, but they are "tired," or something else. True talent, genius or greatness' surmounts obstacles. Tenacity of purpose brings success. Never say, "Girls, marry a rich man or none," but rather, "Girls, strive to excel in whatever lies at hand; let your motto be *'hoc age,"* and happiness and content will be meted out as your just reward.—OREGON HOUSEKEEPER.

WILL IT PAY THE GIRLS TO GO WEST?—I have tried to solve the problem without help, but have so little knowledge of the country, climate, cost of building material, fuel and labor, that I am unable to decide whether it would be a wise plan to secure a home in the Far West.

Four of the girls of our Working Women's Club are talking of going in the Spring to James River Valley, Dakota, or Nebraska, and each homestead 160 acres of land, live on the land six months and then, if we do not like the country or think the Winters will be so cold that we cannot live there, pay $200 and get a deed of our land.

Is our plan impracticable, or is it unsafe for women to go West alone?

We think 160 acres of land worth working for, but don't care enough about it to run the risk of being carried off by the Indians, neither do we wish to spend our hard-earned dollars foolishly.

I hope no one will be so appalled at the thought of a colony of old maids located near them that they will not tell us where good Government land may be had or fail to give us the benefit of their experience.

We would like to know if the Winters are long and severe in Nebraska, also if there is timber near the streams.—AURELIA.

THE FUTURE.—Another year has been numbered with the past, the new year has dawned. Whether it shall be a year of prosperity or not, will be revealed to us farther on in the future. That will depend partly on ourselves. Whether prosperity or adversity attend us, most of us are ready to welcome the new year. Possibly some are anxious to take a peep into the unknown. It seems to be only natural to cherish high hopes and bright dreams for the future. Many of them, perhaps, will never be realized. Yet hope is the beautiful star that shines while we travel onward to the goal.

I think every one who has the ability or inclination should have an opportunity to acquire an education in youth, the season of improvement. The neglect of it will be a source of regret in after life. It is not a higher aspiration to seek after knowledge, after treasures of the mind, than to strive after the pleasures that fade? Those who pretend to follow the fashions have a higher aim in life.

One of the unnecessary evils that school teachers have to contend with is whispering. Can some one give an effectual method of preventing it? I don't approve of the self-reporting system.

"No walls so fair as those our fancies build,
No views so bright as those our visions gild;
Uneasy lie the heads of those who rule—
His [illegible] all whose kingdom is his school."

—MISS ALICE JOHNSTON.

Hazel Dell, Pa.

EXPLANATION.—Dear [illegible] as it may who [illegible] I feel like a lonely [illegible] "strange garret." Here do I find [illegible] because misunderstood. It is in print that I am "the only one who finds fault" with our editor's "new version of Zantippe." (See BLADE, January 4.) I neither felt, wished or intended to find fault at all. I am sorry that my humorous appreciation of woman's wit, which we all know man cannot equal, is made to represent one as partial to the "masculine persuasion." In this same letter to the BLADE do you not all find a tone quite different from such partiality? I have said in the BLADE that I improve every opportunity to vote for woman suffrage, and if the editor could recall all remarks like this heretofore sent for publication, I think she would not represent me as partial to men, and unjust to the generally more pure and refined of our race. In a letter to the BLADE (not published) I think I said this on the "two purse" question: If man and wife are both wasteful and extravagant, there will not long be money for the purse of either; if both are prudent, they will get along without any advice. If one has prudence and economy *and* the other has not, the one who has should get, keep and control the purse—if possible to do so in peace. "Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." I wish to be entirely impartial. I said that I laughed. I said "That is just like a woman." None of this meant ridicule or fault-finding, but a merry appreciation of woman's wit. All remarks on this subject were not given in a serious, but in a humorous, mood; and I thought they would be so taken, for our editor does not use the bitter sarcasm of a "Fanny Fern" or a "Gail Hamilton."

I, too, believe that "poor Zantippe was a much put upon woman," but (as I read) Socrates married her because she was (before that) the worst tempered woman he could find. To treat her kindly and receive kindness in return was not the object of his choosing her. This would not prove the greatest possible trial of his patience, to perfect which seemed his highest ambition. It is, therefore, reasonable to believe that he did all in his power to enrage a naturally ill-tempered woman.

Without violating the rule not to praise the editor, can I urge upon others to do as I intend to do with the editorials on "Health and Beauty?"—*i. e.*—paste them on one side of firm, thick paper, in shape to frame and hang up in the house, where the family and all who come will stand some chance to get truth beat into the rebellious head and heart, for we are all prone to rebel against Nature.

How many of us sometimes feel disappointed when we send something for publication that does not appear. For my own part I remember that 'we all criticise higher than we attain," and if I write something too faulty, praised be the "waste basket" (not the editor, mind you,) that sends it to oblivion.—L. S. BARKER, Pittsford, Mich.

Our friend is all right, nor did we for a moment imagine that any unkindness was intended. The article spoken of in regard to the "two purse" question which was not published, we do not remember receiving. There was one upon religion which was thrown into the waste basket, not because it was not good, but that we did not want an extended religious discussion. The HOUSEHOLD would be glad to hear from our friend upon that mooted question now, even though just at this time it is not up for consideration.—ED.

Will Stay Around.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—
I have concluded to write you a letter;
I know I can't spend my time any better,
Than in telling you with how much delight
The BLADE is received on Saturday night.
I turn the paper over till I see you,
And never stop till I've read you through.
Some of you talk in a right lively style,
While others are grumbling all the while;
And as I am a grumbler, I tell you now,
If I can be assisted, just tell me how;
I have a husband who has a bad way
Of being around on serving-day;
I have hardly commenced to scour,
But in he will come, no difference what hour;
And is sure to want something in the room;
Sometimes he gets it and a whack from the broom.
I thought once I would scour after the night,
Concluded I'd hit a plan that was all right;
Sent him off to bed at an early hour;
Waited till he was sawing gourds with power;
Then I stole softly away from the room,
And was rubbing the floor with an old broom,
Congratulating myself on my great success,
When, can you imagine my fearful distress?
Upon turning around to mop up the floor,
There he stood, smiling, at the kitchen door;
Guess he was taking a somnambulistic tour,
And to keep away from the power,
Possibly felt his presence was needed.
For what I said to him, he never heeded;
And when I dashed cold water in his face,
He flew for the bedroom at a rapid pace;
So you see my plan blew up at the start,
And I come to you with despair in my heart;
Just tell me if any of you know a plan,
When you are scrubbing to get rid of a man;
I really think they do not mean harm,
And scouring seems to have a rare charm;
But we don't want them tracking around.
Sometimes slipping up with a crashing sound.
Please don't say, send him to visit a friend,
For I've failed of that time and again;
And just as I would finish, or make a good start,
In he would pop, looking so smart;
Now if you'll assist me in this trying hour,
I'll write something better than if it's in my power.
MRS. MICAWBER.

Metropolis, Ill.

Correspondence Clippings.

"Bittersweet," you spoke my sentiments in regard to housekeeping. I, also, am a housekeeper. Not that I like it, but I am glad that I know how. How many girls there are who could not earn their living if they didn't know how to do housework. I have a friend that has always earned her living by working out by the week, and she is thought just as much of as those that don't have to do housework. I think that all parents should teach their girls how to keep house, and, if they are able, give them a trade also, so that they will have more than one way to earn a living.—LODUS GIRL.

"Housekeeper," you are a blind guide, and I shall not take your advice, viz: Marry for riches. I don't believe that is the path that leads to happiness. Hate housework, do you, and envy men and women who earn their living by going away from home to work? I assure you there are fully as many annoyances in workshop, office and store as in doing housework. Housekeepers are apt to let little, frivolous things fret them and do a great deal of unnecessary work, and then complain because they have to work so hard. "Young Farmer" seems to have settled the question for himself, when none of the ladies in his neighborhood are such ladies as he would choose for a wife, but what are the girls to do when the young men prove, by their bad principles and habits that they are unfit for husbands.—AURELIA.

In regard to making fires in the morning, I believe some one said it was the husband's place. Now, I think neither the husband or wife should do it. My advice is, always keep a cheap nigger. Making fires cold mornings tends to sour one's temper, and will eventually lead to trouble.

Your letter was good, "William." Hope you'll write again.

"Zenobia," your letter quite touched my heart. Your pathetic little story has many *fac-similes* in the world.

We meet and part—the world is wide;
We journey onward side by side,
A little while, and then again
Our paths diverge. A little pain,
A silent yearning of the heart
For what has grown of life apart;
A shadow passing o'er the sun,
Then gone and light again has come.
We meet and part, and then forget,
And life holds blessings for us yet.
CHARLIE.

In the last copy of the BLADE, I saw an article on "Kissing" and "Whose fault is it?" It is perfectly natural for men to indulge in self-praise and egotism, and to heap the blows upon the opposite sex, as the weaker vessel pouring forth a flood of invectives upon the fallen woman. Though I am of that masculine tribe, I can heartily say with the lady, "Whose fault is it?" Is it plausible that a young lady is going to ask a gentleman to kiss her? Did you ever hear of a young lady scuffling with a young man and trying to kiss him? Not for one heartily indorse the statement of the writer, that if a young lady places confidence in a man and gives him a parting kiss on a Sunday night, he should be gentlemanly enough not to look upon it in an audacious manner and ridicule that which is his heart's desire.—L. H. C., Emporia, Kan.

Reading "C. W. S.'s" letter on "Nature's Laws," I think that if we obey Nature's laws we shall receive a reward now and hereafter. And if we disobey we shall be punished beyond the grave. This is a very deep subject and should have due attention. —Leib, Pa.

"Hebe," I say "amen" to your proposition of discussing something besides kissing and matrimony. I am totally ignorant of such things, and when I talk I like to know wherof I speak. "Sarah Coates," Adrian, Mo., get an education. Do not think of marrying until you do, and I am sure you will never regret it. Hope to see in the HOUSEHOLD for your letter but have not received it. "Bachelor Bert," I guess if you had attended the school that I did you would have "tripped the fantastic toe" or something that strangely resembled it. "Hebe," how I wish I could hear you play. I have two or three friends that are very fine musicians, and I never get tired of their playing. But deliver me from the friend that offers to "execute" a piece for my pleasure, for I invariably wish for a dose of something to put me out of my misery.—MISS INDEPENDENCE.

Now Mr. "Bach Scrimy," you thought [illegible] you wrote that letter you would [illegible] the HOUSEHOLD fair ones. I hope you will get enough of it. I think I see you, sir, writing that letter. You have just left your girl who has given you the mitten. You take a fresh chew of tobacco and begin. Misery loves companionship, and you are mean enough to want to wreck the life of some of these nice fellows who are seated around our Household fire, just because your own has been rendered unhappy.

But don't be scared. You'll get over your heart-wound. It is not deep enough to do any very serious damage. As for those six school-fellows, I expect the two who got divorced did so because they saw somebody they thought they could get if they would only ship their wives, the babies, and the paregoric bottle. The next two worked themselves to death, and that's how they came to have so many doctor bills to pay. And that last one, if he has no more "spunk" than to allow his wife to "yank" him about in that style, he deserves his fate. The sixth one (like yourself) was so disagreeable that the most matrimonially inclined old maid in the universe would not have him. You did not tell how the nice married men of your acquaintance flourished. Perhaps there are none of that kind in your neighborhood.—COUNCIL BLUFFS GIRL, Council Bluffs, Ia.

Inquiries.

Will some reader of THE HOUSEHOLD please write me the address of some one engaged in raising frogs? I will return all stamps. Address—CHAS. W. ORIS, care steamer Pilot, Jackson St. Wharf, San Francisco, Cal.

Will "Ruth" please send her patterns for rose leaf edging and insertion? Won't some one please tell us how to make the different kinds of crackers? Will some member of THE HOUSEHOLD tell me where I can get a book that will show me how to make the different stitches in crocheting and knitting? KEYSTONE STATE.

Please inform me through the BLADE if any of the HOUSEHOLD knows a cure for smallpox, or preventive, as it is within 15 miles of us? I would like to know.—A. T. FULLERTON, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

The best thing you can do is to be immediately vacinated, if you have not been. Then carefully observe all the laws of health, and keep away from the infected places.—ED.

Will the editor, or some friend, please tell me where I can get a rubber glove, to be worn in doing all kinds of housework, dishwashing included?—CONSTANT READER.

Will some of the many readers of the BLADE in the Western and Southwestern States be kind enough to write and give me some information about the soil, climate, crops and price of land. I want to go West in the Spring, and would like to learn of the best place for farming. Address WM. WICKHAM, Adrian, Mich.

Will some one please tell me how to make dressing for a turkey?—EDA.

Can some kind reader of the HOUSEHOLD tell me of some kind of employment for a lady, something that she can do at home? I am the mother of two small children that I cannot leave to go away to do anything. I have a good common school education and good common sense.—M. E. W.

Will some kind reader of the BLADE tell me how to make a dusting cap, and if any one has a song entitled "Waiting," will they please send it to me? I will pay postage.—KANSAS GIRL, Maria, Leavenworth Co., Kan.

Please send me a recipe for making popcorn.—S. M. YEOMAN, Echo City, Summit Co., Utah.

Will some one tell me what "chufas," are and what they are used for, and how to build a house of concrete? Will "Ruth M." tell what tow cloth is and where I can get it?—A READER.

Please send me that recipe in English with full directions for preparing and using for consumption.—THOMAS PENTLAND, Newberry P. O., Mackinac Co., Mich.

Will the editor or some one please tell me through the HOUSEHOLD where I can obtain a recipe book that is complete, tells all about cooking, almost everything; and also a book which treats of home economy and will tell one how to decorate a common house cheaply?—LIB, Pennsylvania.

"Dr. Carlin's Recipe Book" is one of the most complete things of that kind there is published. Besides being a manual for good cooking, it gives recipes for all manner of things useful in a home. Send to Locke Publishing Company for it. The price is only $2. If you have the back numbers of the BLADE, say for a little over a year, you have all the instruction that is necessary for the cheap decoration of a home. Watch the fancy work department and carry out the ideas.—ED.

Will some lady that has been giving knitting patterns in the BLADE please tell me, so that I can understand, what tto. means. I have been told it means to throw two together but do not know how that is done. If one that knows will give me their address I will be obliged.—Mrs. C. MCINTYRE, Eldors, Wardon Co., Iowa.

The abbreviation tto. means throw *thread* over as if to seam, then knit the next stitch, —ED.

I would like to ask a question or so, concerning directions given by Mrs. Ella Hutchinson, Green City, Pa., for "Spatter Work" with stove polish. I tried it but found it very tedious and unsatisfactory, when finished. I glanced in the mirror, and to my surprise and disgust, I was the best piece of spatter work seen lately. Is there any particular way of mixing polish, to what consistency, etc.? I mixed it simply with cold, soft water about as thick as cream. It would invariably blot all I could do. Wishing to make a success of each and all undertakings, I would be very thankful if the lady who sent directions, could tell what was the trouble through the HOUSEHOLD. I tried "Fanny Fern" directions given by same lady and "Vern" with complete satisfaction. — COUNCIL BLUFFS WOMAN.

Will some of the HOUSEHOLD be kind enough to give me directions for knitting lace out of yarn for an infant's flannel skirt? Also please tell me what "slip the stitch" in knitting means, as I can get all right but that?—Miss W. D. B., Box 262, Shenandoah, Page Co., Ia.

Will some of the readers of the BLADE tell me what to do for my house plants. I am troubled with a small fly on the plants, and a little white worm at the roots. Please answer soon, as they are all dying.—MRS. B., Shenandoah, Ia.

Have any of the brothers and sisters of the HOUSEHOLD a Gaskell's Compendium they can spare? Being out of a situation so long, I am unable to procure one at the present time. Also, I would be thankful if they could send me some matrimonial and comic papers to read. I will try and send postage if I am able to do so.—J. L. A., 507 Berkley street, Camden, N. J.

I am thinking of moving to Tennessee. Will some one kindly write a letter through the BLADE descriptive of the country, price of land, etc? Would like to correspond with some party—not a real estate agent—from the southern part of the State!—J. N. D.

Who among the thousands of the readers of the BLADE will send through the HOUSEHOLD a relief for phthisic, hard breathing? This is from a sufferer.—I. T.

Answers to Inquiries.

If the lady wanting pattern for patchwork quilt will send me postage and address, I will send her a pattern like mine, all made of dark and light calico, easy to make and nice for everyday wear.—MRS. I. H. ALLEN, Marion, Grant County, Ind.

Tell "Constant Reader" to give the canary fresh fat meat. If it is not fresh, freshen it in water or sour milk and cook it quite hard and give them to eat. Also try a little of the grease under their wings and around the tail-feathers when they start out.—T. G. T.

Will you tell "Constant Reader" to spread a white cloth over her canaries' cages at night and set the cages over a shallow dish of water, too shallow to admit of the birds being drowned. In the morning she will find the "little red mites" on the cloth and in the water, and a few trials will clear her pets of their enemies. I would also advise that if her birds are accustomed to being handled she should first put a little drop of sweet oil under their wings; just a touch with the tip of her fingers will be enough. It drives the "mites" out and keeps them off. I have cared for many canaries and have always had them healthy and in good condition, and I always have my birds tame and fit to be let out of the cages.—N. H. G.

I have had quite an experience in ridding canary birds or the red mites. Tell the lady asking for a sure remedy to kill them, and not kill the birds, to let her birds out and scald their cages, every place where the wires pass the bands and at the top with boiling water, then wipe dry and saturate the cage and perches with kerosene. Repeat this about three times a week. If she, or any one that has the care of birds, will observe closely that she will see these vermin work nights on the birds. I have found it so, and by throwing a white cloth over the cage, I have caught hundreds of them) they will come upon it. Remove the cloth before it is light. After thoroly testing, let us hear of the result.—NEW CORRESPONDENT.

In answer to "Mollie's" inquiry, will say that the "Teacher's Institute," published by E. L. Kellogg & Co., 21 Park Place, New York, is among the best educational papers published. I have taken it for several years, and think it indispensable, for I know it is a real help to the teacher.—ED.

The "Normal Teacher," published by J. E. Sherrill, Danville, Ind., is a journal of merit.—NELL.

If the lady that wished to know what would clean stains off her tea-cups, will moisten marble dust and use on them, I think she will be pleased with it.—MRS. B., Shenandoah, Ia.

In BLADE of January 4, "W. T. G." Great Bend, Kan., asks for recipe for curing the shrinking away of horses' shoulders. Having used the following with success in all cases I send it for his and all BLADE readers' benefit: ½ pt. alcohol, ½ pt. spirits turpentine, 1½ oz. hartshorn, 1½ oz. camphor gum, ½ oz. capsicum, 1 oz. nitric acid. Apply once a day and rub thoroughly with the hand.—L. E., Coldwater, Mich.

Please say to those wishing autograph verses, if they will send stamp to Hemlock Lake, N. Y., Box 106, I will send them some very nice ones; also have patterns of elephant, duck, toy couch, arm chair, balloon air castle, tulip air castle and fancy cigar-holder. I will send any or all of those patterns to anyone who will send stamp for postage.—HANDY ANDY.

I saw in the BLADE of the 14th inst. a call for cure of chilblains. I will give you one: Take potatos, slice them, put salt upon the slices. Let stand until they form a brine, then wet the chilblains with the water. One or two applications will cure them.—O. D. SANFORD.

Thanks to the Editor for the pattern of an evening hood. I have made one of cream colored yarn, crocheted a double ruffle in front. It is lovely. Also tried the recipe for pumpkin pies without milk of Mrs. R. H., Polk City, Iowa. They were elegant. Have made a marble cake like Mrs. L. E. So's recipe—splendid.—AGATHA, Kansas.

Please tell Mrs. F. H. P. Eskridge that I tried her way of washing and like it very much. I used a very strong suds to boil clothes in and did not need any soap to rub with after boiling. I soaked the clothes in a good warm suds over night and while they were boiling I did up my breakfast work. Borax is very good to put in the water or a little turpentine or Ballit's concentrated lye, 1 box dissolved in 3 gallons of water, ½ teacupful to a boiler of clothes. The lye must be kept in stone or glass jugs. Recipe was in BLADE, Dec. 28.

Recipes.

Molasses Cookies, or Ginger Snap.—One cupful of butter, 1 cupful each of molasses and sugar boiled together two minutes, 1 heaping teaspoonful of soda dissolved in ¼ cupful of hot water, 1 heaping teaspoonful of ginger, 4 or 5 cupfuls of flour. Roll very thin.

Taffy.—One cupful of molasses, ½ cupful of sugar, 1 tablespoonful of butter, 1 tablespoonful of vinegar. Try in cold water to find when it is done, and just before you pour it into the greased pan add the butter and any flavoring extract you like. When cool enough, pull till very light. Do not cool it in a very cold room, or it will be sticky.—MAGGIE DORR.

Hair Oil (for Cora White).—Take equal parts of alcohol, castor oil and bay rum, and a few drops of oil of rose for scenting. Try it.—EMMA.

Molasses Cookies.—Two cupfuls of molasses, 8 tablespoonfuls of water, 8 tablespoonfuls of shortening, 1 teaspoonful of sa

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc. Communications should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Creamery Butter and Potatos.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

As I pick up the BLADE some one inquires about creamery butter, also large and small potatos for seed.

My opinion concerning potatos is that if small ones are used in succession, the potatos will diminish in size. I think it will do very well in a wet season, but in a dry one the small cuts do not have enough "meat" to hold moisture to start the plants. In 1882 I planted three acres and harvested 513 bushels—the kinds used were Burbank's Seedling Beauties of Hebron, Mammoth Pearl and the White Elephant, of which I had only one small potato in 1881, which yielded 11 pounds. In 1882 there were nine bushels. I will dispose of a few bushels at $3, and the others at $2.

We have a patent creamer. If the reader never saw one, I will try to describe it. Ours look like a tool-chest lined with zinc. No. 2 has four cans 22 inches high and nine inches in diameter. The cans have a sort of pan inverted over the top of them. It leaves about an inch between them for the inspiration to pass out into the water. Whether or not it may seem, the water does not run into the cans when scheduled. From ordinary cow's milk there will be from two to four inches of cream. The milk is let off from the bottom by means of a rubber tube arranged on a slide. Suppose there is three inches of cream, just set the slide 3½ inches from the bottom and start the milk; and then, being drawn from the bottom, there will just be 9½ inches left; then pour out the cream, fill the cans are not full then fill them up with water. From seven fair cows we made 1,750 pounds of butter in the year 1882. The cream is raised in 12 hours, and is churned when it is just a very little sour. The temperature should be at 65° in the Summer. Never use either luke ice or running water. We received from 28 to 30 cents a pound during 1882—not an average price of 29 cents.

The good qualities of a creamer are these: First, it is not so much work to care for the milk as the old way. Second, the sweet skim-milk for the farm use. Third, a better price and always good hard butter in the Summer.

I will leave the subject with you; but I think it pays the best of any branch of farming. Don't you think so?—QUINCY, Sox 57, Burton, Mich.

Interesting and Valuable Results.

The experiments with Indian Corn at Houghton Farm, as so far reported shows:

1st. How such a work ought to be commenced—the general uniformity of the land proved by examination and by testing crops without manure. This land is accurately laid off into 1/10-acre plots, two rods wide, underdrained by a tile drain through the centre of each and accessible to the lower end for examination of the drainage waters.

2d. How it should be conducted so that all the plots and all parts of each plot should be subjected to the same influences—plowed at the same time, planted the same day, tilled at the same time, and so on, for the harvesting, and husking, and weighing, the plan being to subject each plot to precisely the same influences from first to last.

3d. They show, incidentally, a remarkable effect of drainage (noted below): They confirm the views taken at Rothamsted in regard to the relation of barn yard manure to soils and crops, which depend not so much upon its chemical constituents as upon its physical properties and the relations of the soil to moisture; and they indicate that the best results to be gained from commercial fertilizers will be in connection with barn yard manure.

4th. It is clearly shown that manures affect the amount of moisture found in the grain as harvested, and that the weight of the bushel of the same kind of corn does not depend altogether upon its dryness, as usually supposed, but in a measure upon its specific gravity, which is influenced by the relations of the soil to moisture and manure.

The curious development of fertility by drainage alluded to, occured as this way: Some years ago a portion of the ground now occupied by the experimental plots was used to test certain commercial fertilizers. No effect of these until 1878, when they were applied in 1879; but in 1880, after the drains were put in, a marked effect was visible, which was also noticeable in the crop of 1881. This clearly indicates, either that by means of the drainage the roots of the plants were able to penetrate deeper into the soil, and so had access to elements of fertility which had sunk beyond their reach, or that the rain fell through the effects of drainage was able to draw up moisture with whatever of fertility it might hold in solution, from a lower depth than before, or both of these causes might have contributed to the increased crops over this area.—*American Agriculturist.*

A Word to Farmers.

Now, while seed-time is far distant, farmers should examine their seed corn.

Last season was cold and late, and much corn that was planted failed to germinate by reason of the cold, damp soil, while that which managed to start grew but slowly and sickly, and was long in maturing, so that when cold weather came on, all was more or less soft, and the Autumn being cool, it hardened but slowly.

Much was entirely ruined for seed by the early frosts, and nearly all has since had its vitality destroyed by the cold snap in early December, which froze the but partly dried germs.

Those farmers who, early in the fall, fearing that there would be but little corn suitable for seed, gathered their seed-ears from fields unplanted by the frosts, and hung them in airy places, may be pretty certain they will experience no inconvenience from their seed not germinating; but still it may be best to test its vitality, and for doing so there is no time like the present.

A good method is to select a hundred kernels indiscriminately from your seed-ears and place them between two woolen cloths, which must be kept damp and in a place of 70 degrees, Fahrenheit, or in the ordinary temperature of a living room in winter; or the kernels may be placed in a glass bottle and covered with water, and hung in the window or near the fire; or if convenient, place the kernels in a shallow box of earth.

In a few days, if the seeds are good, the sprouts will begin bursting their integuments, and then the germinated kernels can be counted and the per cent. that will develop is readily ascertained, and plans made accordingly. Is is surprising what a small number of kernels have vitality the present season.

The majority of farmers select their seed-ears when husking, as in this manner they obtain the best and most productive ears; but this year such farmers have performed a losing labor.

Those farmers who examined their corn during the time that the mercury fell so low in December, noticed it looked dark, as though it had been cooked, and on breaking the covering found the sprouts frozen. Complaints of this nature come from all parts of the country.

Such corn, of course, will never germinate, and it will be necessary to obtain old corn for seed or produce no corn. There is but little old corn in the country, and if any can be found every farmer should obtain enough of it for seed. Probably a good price will be asked for it, but it is better to pay a good price for good seed than a poor price for poor seed.

Corn is bringing a low price at present, as much of it is souring in the cribs and dealers are loth to take it, but probably before another Summer it will touch a high price. Old corn is sound and reliable, and prices paid for it seem fancy, though not in reality so, and it is much superior to the new.

Farmers' time and labor are not pressing us at present, and we can better afford to give a little attention to our seed now, and be sure of a good crop, than to labor all the Spring and find our seed refusing to start, and be obliged to hunt up some old corn, if any can be had, and plant all our fields over again right in the busiest season.—*W. R. K., in Prairie Farmer.*

The General-Purpose Horse.

With his clean, intelligent head, arched neck, sloping shoulders, prominent breast, short back, well sprung ribs, plump barrel, wide, thin legs, and high, hollow feet, of blocky build, from 15½ to 16½ hands high, and weighing all the way from 1,100 to 1,300 pounds, he is a draught horse, a carriage horse and a roadster combined. He is the horse above all others for moving a load at a rapid rate. In other words, he is the farmer's horse. How are we to get him?

To begin with, when you get a first-class general purpose mare, do not sell her. If she is deficient in any point, select a stallion good in that particular, or better yet, one whose colts are good in that particular. Always in selecting animals for breeding purposes, look more to their offspring than to the animals themselves. Providing they have never produced any, look to their ancestors as well as to themselves. Avoid choosing a stallion because he is low priced, and never select one simply because he is related to "Dexter" or "Goldsmith Maid." Do not be in a hurry to use one whose colt you have not seen. Use a stallion if possible a little out of his season, as he is not then overworked or over-fed. Avoid long-legged, slim-bodied stock, no matter how ragey, stylish or speedy they may be. Some of the high-priced carriage horses in our cities are of that stamp, and if deprived of their fat they would be very inferior looking horses, and as regards their being useful, it is out of the question. I would much sooner own the Dutchman's horse, who, when he laid down, "the shtall vosh full."

"I prefer stallions weighing about 1,600 pounds, and would place them in the following order: 1. Percheron Norman; 2. Suffolk Punch; 3. English Clydesdale. Although the Clydesdales are perhaps the best draft horses in the world, yet I do not think them too heavy, to produce, as a rule, first class general purpose colts. Still I know of one now, three-quarters bred, of the William Wallace strain, who is leaving as fine a lot of general purpose colts as any heavy horse within our knowledge, in using a Percheron, use one of the time of the ancient Percheron, having a short back and long hips. The ancient Percheron was not so square and heavy as the heavy Normans or Percheron Normans so much in vogue at present. He is more springy and active, and as far as we can learn makes a much better cross on our lighter mares than his big half brother.—*Leonard Rexcomm.*

Wages to Farm Laborers.

An interesting report has been published by the United States Department of Agriculture on the wages of farm laborers. It shows an increase of 24 per cent. since 1879 in the Eastern States. From 1875 to 1879 the decline was heaviest in manufacturing sections, where artizans, thrown out of employment, compete to depress the rate of farm wages. No advance since 1879 has been 14 per cent. in the Western States and 13 in the Southern. Comparing with results of former investigations at different periods, it is shown that wages declined gradually from 1866 to 1875; very heavily from that date to 1879, when a rapid recuperation began. An exception is noted in the South as to the period between 1866 and 1869, when the high price of cotton advanced the rate of wages. The disclosure has been less in the South, the improvement in quality and efficiency in labor counteracting largely the general tendency to lower rates. Thus the average rate per month was $16 when cotton was 30 cents per pound, and $15.30 when cotton was 12 cents per pound. The influence of manufacturers in advancing local rates of farm wages is exhibited, as also the proximity of large commercial Cities. The effect of varied agricultural industries on wages is shown by comparison of rates in contiguous districts. The districts of high wages are also those of large production and net profit in agriculture. The present average rate of wages are: In the Eastern States, $26.61; Middle, $22.24; Southern, $15.50; Western, $23.66; California, $33.25. These averages indicate a recovery of the status of 1870 in the West, a near approach to the rate of that year in New England, and a partial restoration in the Middle States. There is still a decline of 20 per cent. or more from the inflated rates that followed the flush times immediately following the civil war.

Scraping Trees.

Do we approve of scraping trees? asks a friend of ours. Certainly we do, provided they need it, and one can rarely find an old tree that does not. We infer from the fact that the removal of the old bark-scales breaks up a refuge for various insects, including the woolly-aphis, the increased beauty of the tree repays the trouble. There are scrapers made for the purpose; one of these has a triangular blade, another a long blade, with one flat and another slightly concave edge. An old hoe is quite as good a tool as any; cut off the handle to about 18 inches, and do not grind the blade too sharp, as a cutting implement is not needed—only a scraper. On a very old trunk some force may be needed to detach the scales that are partly loose, but on young trees be careful not to wound the healthy bark. The scraping may be done now, next month, or later. When there comes a moist, drizzly spell, go over the scraped bark with good soft soap, made thin enough with water to apply with a brush. Paint over a thick coat of this soap and leave the rest to the rains. Later in the season the trees will appear as if furnished with mahogany trunks.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Value of Rye.

Few farmers regret the sowing of rye. It is generally a sure crop, and the grain is valuable in so many ways as to be always in demand. Then, too, the green tops make excellent pasturage. In earlier times the French peasants lived to a great extent on rye bread, and in later days our own people did not disdain to use it in the same way. The uses for rye for pasturage, for selling, for ensilage and for hay, are each of much value. Our farmers are beginning to appreciate it for late Fall and early Spring pasturage. It is better for this purpose than any of the grasses, because it continues longer to grow. It comes in the Spring in advance of grass, and thus affords the earliest as well as the latest pasture. When grass comes, the rye may be rested, and it will afterwards do mature and produce a crop of grain. Or it may be used for soiling; that is, it may be cut and fed green to stock in the yard or stable; and it may be used for ensilage. It has still other and important uses, that of being made into hay and of being plowed under. It has often happened after drouthy Summers that the young rye fields have been of the greatest value, affording green food to cattle.

Uses of the Sunflower.

Sunflowers have become a fashionable flower to have in the garden, and the past season has seen them in very many pretty gardens. Besides this use, however, they have long been known to some as promising seed for which poultry are very fond. Then again the blossoms feed the bees, and the seed contains a most excellent oil, that burns clear and long, and makes a most excellent toilet soap. The sunflower will grow anywhere, and it is an excellent plant. It should, therefore, be planted about pig-pens, barn-yard and hen-roosts, and serve a double purpose. The seeds should be planted in hills a foot apart, and when about 10 inches high earth them up like corn hills, and they will ask no further attention at your hands. Each plant will produce at the lowest estimate 1,000 seeds. The center flower often produces that amount, and the lateral flowers several hundred. Six pounds of seeds will plant an acre, and it can be planted after the crop of early potatos has been harvested.

A Railroad Bible.

Drake's Traveler's Magazine.

"Got a Bible on this train?" shouted a long-haired chap with a face like a flax-seed poultice, as the conductor came along.

"Am sorry to say we're just out," replied the lantern-swinger. "The last one lost its grip in a smash-up."

"This is a deuce of a road! Got any Shaksperes?"

"Only when the train shakes piers as it goes over the bridge."

"See here, you old punch-eyed punster! I want you to understand that I'm a literary feller, and I won't take any such guff as that! Have you got any Miltons?"

"Nothing in the 'Paradise Lost' line."

"Any Byrons, Burnses, Bacons, or Beautiful's Nose?"

"Not to-day."

"Well, what in thunder have you got in the way of literatoor."

"A pack of cards."

"Ah! That's just what I wanted. Why couldn't you take a hint in the first place? Bring on your railroad Bible, and get me a congregation of three before you take up the collection."

The literary chap was accommodated, and the services began.

A Fireman's Fortune.

The San Francisco (Cal.) *Chronicle* in an article on the Fire Department of San Francisco, gives the following from Assistant Chief Engineer Matthew Brady: "I have been subject to an aggravating pain in my chest for over four years. I resorted to various modes of treatment to obtain relief. I have had my chest terribly blistered. No physician could tell what was the matter with me. Two weeks ago I commenced using St. Jacobs Oil. It has cured me."

A Bishop's Wife Who Worshiped Whist.

The wife of Bishop Beadon loved whist so well that when the prelate told one of his clergy if he was able to sit up half the night playing whist at the Bath Rooms he must be well enough to do duty at home, the invalided one silenced him with: "My Lord, Mrs. Beadon would tell you that late whist acts as a tonic or restorative to dyspeptic people with weak nerves." The Bishop's better half would have sympathized with Goldsmith's old lady, who, lying sick unto death, played cards with the curate to pass the time away, and after winning all his money, had just proposed to play for her funeral charges when she expired.

For Throat Diseases and Coughs, Brown's Bronchial Troches, like all other really good things are frequently imitated. The genuine are sold only in boxes.

Galvanized Scales for Creameries, Dairies, Butter Dealers and Grocers. Send for circular. Howe Scale Co. Chicago.

THE TARIFF.

Republican Senators Come to an Agreement—Democratic Caucus—Filibustering Discontinued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The informal conference of Republicans of the Senate this morning was supplemented by a caucus this afternoon, immediately after the adjournment of the Senate. Thirty Senators were present. The result of the conference is said to have been highly satisfactory. No dissent was expressed from the general proposition that consideration of the Tariff bill should be pursued in a manner best calculated to facilitate its passage this session, the Republican side not to move adjournment any day until substantial progress is made upon the bill. Morrill was authorized to offer in the Senate to-morrow a resolution providing for the enforcement of the five-minute rule, with the understanding that its adoption will not be insisted upon if a disposition to resist it should be shown by the Democrats, or its consideration should promise to consume any considerable time. There was general assent to the proposition, although no formal vote was taken, that the Republicans abstain from further speech making and reduce the discussion to a minimum so far as they are concerned; that if delay ensues from persistent discussions of amendments the responsibility shall be put upon the other side. A resolution placing the conduct of the bill unreservedly in the hands of the Finance Committee was adopted, with two dissenting votes, Hoar and Cockrell. Senators speak of the results of the caucus as highly satisfactory, and assert that the harmony of expression and unanimity of purpose manifested give new reason to expect the Tariff bill to be passed this session.

After the adjournment of the Senate an informal conference of Democratic Senators was held. Sen. Pendleton presided. About 20 Senators were present. The discussion was confined to the general policy to be pursued in regard to the pending Tariff bill. No attempt was made to reach an agreement as to what action should be taken touching any particular feature of the bill or as to any amendments to be offered. The general sentiment favored curtailment as far as possible of speech-making, and avoidance on the part of Democrats of the appearance of filibustering or purposely delaying the passage of the bill.

"A PERSONAL FAVOR."

One of Dorsey's Letters to Postmasters Read in Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Letters were offered in evidence as showing Dorsey's connection with the transactions to which witness had testified. "In other words," Merrick said, "the witness on the stand is temporarily placed aside while S. W. Dorsey himself spoke to the jury in what he had written with his own hands."

The defense objected, and the Court said that it might as well be understood that questions arising in this case would be decided without bias from any former decision; (suddenly, and with great indignation to Williams, who was standing) "what do you mean by that, sir, what do you mean by sneering and giggling like a fool at decisions of this Court?"

Williams—"I don't understand you. I don't believe the Court's language was warranted. I was talking about another matter and did not hear you."

The Court—"You should have been listening."

Williams—"Your Honor has not decided the question yet. I could not have expressed any opinion upon it."

The Court—"The Court accepts your disclaimer and owes you an apology for the severity of its language."

The delivery of opinion was resumed and resulted in the admission of the papers—Dorsey's letters to postmasters in Kansas, which have been already published—requesting them to have blank proposals certified and returned to him, taking care to let no one know from whom they came. Root and Kerens, mail contractors, and their friends were to be especially avoided. To Hon. George Haycock, at Pine Bluffs, he writes: "This is for an intimate friend of mine and I ask you to do it as a personal favor." Adjourned.

GEORGE BARNES,

The Ohio Giant, Put in Training to Meet Sullivan.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Paddy Ryan and his protege, who Paddy thinks will prove himself the best pugilist of the age, arrived last night from Nebraska. The name of the new aspirant for prize ring honors is George Barnes. He hails from Omaha, Neb., where he was employed as a porter in one of the wholesale establisments of that place, but is a native of Ohio. Barnes is 24 years of age, is six feet five inches tall, weighs 265 pounds, possesses strength in keeping with his powerful physique, and is as agile as a man of ordinary stature. During the recent tour of Paddy Ryan throughout the Western Cities, where the gentle art of sparring exhibitions, his antagonist became indisposed, and Barnes was among the volunteers at Omaha to meet Ryan in a friendly set-to. Ryan admits that the volunteer was to many for him, and an arrangement was immediately entered into, by which Barnes sparred with Ryan at Council Bluffs and other points. His powerful blows, endurance, length of arms, and general make-up induced Ryan to prepare Barnes for the ring, and the two arrived last night for the purpose of carrying out the idea. The training of Barnes will be commenced at once, and after the new man has been placed in proper condition, a fight with Elliott, Sullivan or Slade, Jem Mace's unknown, will be arranged. Paddy Ryan is positive that his protege will make one of the best prize-fighters in the country, and he professes to be able to back his opinion with all the money that is desired to make a match with Sullivan or any other pugilist.

THE TEHACHAPI WRECK

The Result of an Attempt to Rob the Express Car.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—As the result of some of the evidence taken at the inquest on the victims of the Tehachapi disaster and of inquiries by detectives, railroad officials state they are now convinced the accident was not due to carelessness on the part of their employes but was the result of an attempt to rob the express car. They express the belief that the brakes were properly set and the train tampered with. It is known that when the train drew into the station two men were seen there who were subsequently found dead in the wreck, and who are as yet unidentified. These men, it is thought, were a part of the gang that attempted to rob the train, and in order to effect their object let off the brakes and started it down grade in order to get away from help and in position where the express car could be robbed. Being inexperienced, they lost control of the train, and the accident occurred. Further evidence was advanced that no tramps were on the train before reaching Tuhachapi, while two were found amidst the wreck and two more on that portion of the train that kept on the track.

FRANCE.

The Result of Elections—Ex-Empress Eugenie and the Prince's Manifesto.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The result of elections in Beureaux of the Chamber of Deputies for members of Committees on Bills dealing with pretenders to the throne is four in favor of the Government bills with certain restrictions, six in favor of Floquet's bill and one in favor of Ballue's. Eighty votes were given for members favoring the Government's bills, and 120 for those favoring the bills of Floquet.

The report of a ministerial crisis is not confirmed. The Ministers decided at the council to-day that at to-morrow's sitting of the Committee elected to-day they would explain their policy in regard to pretenders.

It is said that ex-Empress Eugenie declares the object of her visit is to mark her sympathy with Prince Napoleon, and approval of his manifesto as the real expression of Napoleonic principles. This, it is observed, is considered rather doubtful, owing to the well known coolness between the ex-Empress and the Prince. Her presence is a topic almost as exciting as the arrest of the Prince. It is said Eugenie was cognizant of the manifesto. Her adherents claim that her presence means a demonstration in behalf of the name of the family of Napoleon.

Bonapartist Deputies deny that any of them shall resign in order to create a vacancy to be contested by Prince Jerome.

Pendleton's Bill Denounced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Woman's Suffrage Convention adopted resolutions pronouncing pending reforms in civil service a dishonest pretense, unless women are graded in the service the same as men, and denouncing the proposition to disfranchise the women of Utah for no crime whatever, as a cruel display of power which lies in might alone.

Bed-Ridden and Cured.

W. E. Huestis, of Emporia, Kansas, says that his wife had been sick nearly seven years, and for the last four months bed-ridden. She has been treated by a number of physicians and only grew worse. Her attention was called to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription," which she commenced using. In one week she could sit up, and in three weeks could walk about. By druggists.

CONGRESSIONAL.

47th Congress—Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

Sen. Sewell, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely the bill to authorize the Secretary of War to establish a home for indigent soldiers and sailors in Kansas.

Sen. Harrison, from the Territories Committee, reported a bill to authorize the County of Yankton, Dak., to issue bonds. He said the majority of the Committee were satisfied of the desire on the part of the people of that part of the State to have such legislation to enable them to refund their debt and get rid of the taint of repudiation. He would ask the Senate to consider the bill at an early day.

Sen. Garland gave notice that three members of the Committee disapproved the bill and would oppose its passage. The Joint resolution passed authorizing the purchase of steam launches for the use of the harbors of Galveston and Mobile.

The postoffice appropriation bill was then taken up. Plumb said he would ask the Senate to dispose of it to-day.

Debate ensued on the clause proposing a reduction of letter postage to two cents and at the close of the morning hour, the postoffice bill was laid aside and the Senate resumed consideration of the tariff bill.

Sen. Miller offered an amendment to make the duty on filled bottles 1½ cents per pound instead of 30 per cent. advalorem, as in the bill. Lost, ayes 26, nays 27.

Sen. Vance submitted a calculation to show the duty collected on imported window glass in 1882 was $1,114,000, and that as a result of the tariff, about $35,000,000 was added to the price of glass of domestic manufacturers.

Sen. Harrison said since the previous mention of the matter in the Senate, he had communicated with Depau, who denied the statement of the witness quoted by Vance.

Sen. Voorhees was surprised to hear it stated Depau's machinery had been imported free of duty. He had never heard of it before, and he did not believe it was true. As to the importation of foreign workmen to supplant Americans, that also was news to him, and having some knowledge of the New Albany works and the people employed there, he doubted that statement also.

Debate ensued upon the labor question.

Sen. Morgan, replying to Dawes' remarks about the failure of the South to engage in manufactures, said capitalists North were able to control laborers by compulsion arising out of their necessities. Capitalists South controlled laborers who were held in bondage by law. But the laborers of the South were not adapted to manufacture, so the capitalists of that region employed them in agriculture. If these laborers had been equal in talent and capacity to those controlled by Northern capital, the South would have long ago outstripped the North in manufacture.

Sen. Harrison offered an amendment fixing the duty on rough plate glass at the same rate as in the present tariff. Adopted.

Sen. Hoar resigning the regency of the Smithsonian Institution, Sen. Edmunds was appointed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Moore (Tenn.) introduced a joint-resolution, proposing a constitutional amendment granting Congress the power to provide by appropriate legislation for the legal enforcement of the obligation of contracts entered into by any State in the Union. Judiciary.

A resolution directing the Military Committee to investigate the charges of mismanagement of the Hampton Soldiers' Home was adopted.

Mr. Bingham (Pa.), Chairman of the Postoffice and Postroads Committee, reported back the bill providing that whenever it shall become necessary to increase the speed on which the mail is carried on any post route the service shall be readvertised for and reduced time required. House calender. Also, the post route bill, which was passed.

Mr. Hiscock endeavored to dispense with the private business for to-day, but failed to secure the necessary two-thirds and the House went into Committee of the Whole.

At 2 o'clock the Committee rose and the House passed to private bills. War claim bill then gave rise to some debate and the yeas and nays were ordered on its passage, pending which, on motion of Robeson (N. J.,) the House at 3 o'clock, adjourned and a Republican caucus was held immediately.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.

Sen. Voorhees presented a resolution from the Indiana Board of Agriculture favoring a transfer of the weather bureau from Signal Service to the Department of Agriculture, where the subject of climate naturally belongs.

Sen. Rollins introduced a bill for the relief of Emma DeLong.

At the close of morning business, the Postoffice Appropriation bill was taken up, the pending question being on the amendment changing the date when the reduction of letter postage from three to two cents, to take effect from January 1, 1884, to 1st of July next.

Sen. Sherman said he would vote against the amendment, not because he disapproved of the proposed reduction, but because he was utterly opposed to this kind of legislation upon appropriation bills.

Sen. Sherman, in the course of his remarks, touched upon the telegraphic system, saying he would rather consider the question whether the time has not arrived when the Government of the United States should undertake to transmit intelligence by electricity. He did not think the Government should assume control of existing telegraph lines, but should construct its own lines.

Sen. Edmunds favored a postal telegraph, but opposed the purchase of existing lines.

The debate continued until 1 o'clock, when a vote was taken upon an amendment offered by Sen. Edmunds, to strike out, as new legislation, the provision in the bill for the reduction of letter postage to two cents.

The motion to strike out was lost—yeas, 15; nays, 40.

The question of the bill directing an investigation by the Postmaster General into the railway mail service, was amended so as to extend the investigation to questions of the advisability of general fast mail service.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committee were agreed to, "including that fixing the date of July 1 next, when the reduction of letter postage shall take effect."

The bill passed, and the Tariff bill was taken up.

Sen. Morrill, by direction of the Finance Committee, moved to reduce the duty on unpolished cylinder crown and common window glass one-eighth cent per pound. Agreed to.

The amendment heretofore offered by Sen. Morrill and reserved, changing the duty on cast-polished plate glass above 24 by 60 inches square, from 40 to 50 cents per square foot, was agreed to.

Sens. Logan, Miller, (N. Y.) and Conger complained that the amendment by the Finance Committee, reducing by one-eighth of a cent per pound the duty on unpolished cylinder crown and common window glass, had been adopted in their absence and without their knowledge, and Sen. Sherman entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which it was adopted.

Schedule C, covering metals, was passed over for the present, and the Senate proceeded to consider Schedule D, embracing wood and woodenware.

Sen. Morrill, for the committee, offered the following amendment to the sugar schedule, which was ordered printed:

Providing that sugars not above 13, Dutch standard, shall pay the duties laid in the bill on those not above 16, Dutch standard, and those above 16 and not above 20, Dutch standard, shall pay three and fifteen-hundredths cents per pound, instead of three cents as in the bill; also that all sugars above 13 and not above 16, Dutch standard, shall pay two and sixty-five-hundredths cents per pound.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

After the passage of two private bills the House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. Calkins objected to the bill in its present shape. During the course of his remarks he said he was tired, as an American, of seeing his country snubbed, laughed at and derided by other Nations on account of its weak navy.

Mr. Whitthorne regarded the bill as one of the most important ever submitted in regard to the naval service. It proposed reform and a large expenditure. The navy was lamentably weak and defenseless. The bill seemed to appropriate 15 millions, but really it appropriated over 25 millions, and the next Congress must appropriate the deficiency.

Mr. Thomas (Ill.) a member of the Naval Committee, commented on the indifference of the House to the reports of the committee upon reconstruction of the navy. In reviewing the weakness of the navy, Mr. Thomas concluded that the United States possessed only 48 seaworthy vessels, many of them time-worn, and redoubtable only in time of peace. He therefore thought adequate appropriations should be made for completing new and adequate vessels.

Mr. Knott held that the officers now in the pay of the Government only understood their duties theoretically, and had too much rank and dignity to be of any use. If some indiscreet Secretary of the Navy should order the Chief Engineer, a Pay Director and a Medical Inspector for duty on a ship that vessel would inevitably sink. There was not a craft afloat which could sustain so much official rank and dignity.

Mr. Dezendorf favored placing the Navy in a position to command the respect of its enemies.

The Committee then rose, and the general debate was limited to one hour on Monday next.

Mr. J. D. Taylor (Ohio) gave notice that on February 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., he would ask the House to take suitable action relative to the death of his predecessor, Hon. J. T. Updegraff.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

Sen. Bayord presented a petition for a law to prevent railway discriminations.

Sen. Cameron (Pa.) presented a large number of petitions of iron workers at different places in Pennsylvania against a reduction of duties on any foreign manufactured goods below the rates recommended by the Tariff Commission.

Sen. Logan's bill, reported to the Senate with favorable recommendation, requires telegraph companies to receive dispatches from any person or from any other line and transmit the same without favor or prejudice.

Debate arose, which continued until the expiration of the morning hour, when the regular order was called for and the Tariff bill taken up. The pending question was on the motion of Van Wyck to put all articles in wood and wooden ware on the free list, which he modified so as to leave the duty 30 per cent. on house or cabinet furniture rough, and 35 per cent. on same finished.

Sen. Kellogg offered an amendment to the sugar tariff (which was ordered printed) making the duty on all sugars 2¼ cents per pound on molasses testing not above 56 degrees by the polariscope five cents per gallon, and on molasses testing above 56 degrees 10 cents per gallon.

Sen. McDill offered an amendment reducing 10 per cent. the duty on rougher articles of lumber in the schedule. The discussion of the Tariff bill was continued to adjournment.

HOUSE.

Immediately after reading the journal, Hiscock called for the regular order and refused to yield to several Republican members, who desired to ask unanimous consent, reminding them that there had been a caucus Friday afternoon. Under the call of the States, a number of bills were introduced and referred, among them one by Rosecrans empowering journalistic writers to procure copyrights and receive protection after their articles have been published, and one by Willets (Mich.) for the further suppression of bigamy and polygamy.

On motion of Caswell (Wis.) a joint resolution was passed, appropriating $200,000 to continue the Census Bureau.

A bill was passed to repeal the license tax on commercial travelers in the District of Columbia.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Appropriation bill.

The bill was still under consideration when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 23.

Sen. Van Wyck, from the Pensions Committee, submitted a report on behalf of the minority in favor of the passage of the bill giving increased pensions to one-armed and one-legged soldiers, but as the majority report had not been made, it could not be received. Jackson said the majority report would be ready in a few days.

Sen. Morrill, at 11:30 moved to proceed to the consideration of the tariff, saying if the motion was agreed to he would assume that the Senate preferred to take up the bill early each day, rather than hold evening sessions. The motion was adopted without opposition and the Senate began the consideration of metals on the schedule.

Sen. Miller (N. Y.) moved to make iron ore and dross or residum from burnt pyrites $1 per ton, instead of 50 cents as in the bill. A long argument followed, during which Sen. Beck said he would move to put iron ore and pyrites on the free list.

Sen. Miller (N. Y.) moved to make the duty on iron ore and dross or residum from burnt pyrites, $1 per ton, instead of 50 cents, in the bill. A long argument followed, during which Sen. Beck said he would move to put iron ore and pyrites on the free list.

Sen. Mahone moved to amend Sen. Miller's amendment so as to make the duty $2 a ton.

Sen. Mahone's amendment was lost. Sen. Miller's amendment, making the duty $1 was lost. Sen. Camden moved to make it 60 cents. Pending the vote on Sen. Camden's amendment, the Senate held an executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Butterworth (O.) introduced a bill providing for the appointment of seven commissioners at $10 per day each, to investigate all questions relating to the establishment and maintenance of a reasonable and just inter-state transportation tariff for passengers or freight by railroads or other modes of transportation. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Roads.

Mr. Hiscock offered a resolution providing that daily sessions of the House extend until 6 P. M. To Committee on Rules.

Mr. Young (O.) introduced the following which were referred: To retire Rufus Ingalls with rank of Major General; authorizing the President to extend the patent, granted for methods of increasing the capacity of oil wells.

Mr. Dezendorf, of the Naval Committee, reported a bill to place Smalls (colored) on the retired list of the Navy, with the rank of Captain; printed and recommitted.

Mr. Valentine reported Anderson's Agricultural Commission bill, agreed upon by the committee yesterday. Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Ramsey (Mass.), from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution in the Jones-Shelby (Ala.) contested case, directing a special committee of three members to proceed to the Fourth Alabama District to take evidence in the pending contest. The resolution went over.

Mr. Robeson moved to take up the naval bill. This was carried, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Page in the chair, on the naval bill. After Hunton's disscussion Mr. Calkins' amendment for the gradual abolition of the pay corps of the navy was adopted. It provides that when vacancies occur hereafter in the paymasters' corps there shall be no original appointments to fill the same, but promotions may be made from those in office, and officers in line shall be detailed to perform the duties of paymaster without increased compensation.

After rejecting several amendments the Committee passed from the first paragraph of the bill and the Clerk read the second paragraph providing for sea service and compulsory retirement. Immediately half a dozen members were on their feet with points of order and a lively debate ensued, after which the Chair overruled the point on the ground that on the face of the clause there was a decrease of expenditures. Mr. Talbott (Md.) appealed from the decision, which, however, was sustained by 85 to 64. Mr. Blount raised the point of order against making sea service a perquisite of promotion. The Chair sustained the point and the clause was ruled out.

Mr. Robeson offered an amendment to the retirement clause providing that it shall be in effect only until the limit of the reduction in lines, which was fixed by the act of August 5, 1882.

Mr. Curtin (Pa.) offered an amendment providing that the retirement clause shall not apply to officers of the navy who served in the late civil war. Robeson's and Curtin's amendments were both adopted, but the whole retirement clause as amended was stricken from the bill without division.

Mr. Knott (Ky.) offered an amendment providing that promotion shall be made according to seniority. Adopted.

Mr. Talbott (Md.) offered an amendment, requesting the President to select from the army and navy five officers to constitute a Board for the purpose of examining and reporting to Congress which of the navy yards or arsenals is best adapted to establish a Government foundry for the manufacture of guns adapted to modern warfare, together with the estimate of the cost of a steam hammer of strength sufficient to manufacture guns of large caliber. Adopted.

Mr. Harris moved to insert a clause appropriating $100,000 for the purchase or manufacture, after examination, of torpedos, the invention of the citizens of the United States, provided $50,000 of this sum shall be paid to Asa Weeks, when he shall execute and deliver to the United States a release in writing of all claims for the past or future use of his invention of torpedos. Adopted.

After completing consideration of 14 of the other 26 pages of the bill, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

Sen. Dawes presented Hoar's credentials of re-election.

Sen. Voorhees presented a memorial from Gen. Herman Sturm (Ind.), setting forth his claim against Mexico for aiding in the expulsion of the French forces and the re-establishment of the Republic's foreign relations.

Sen. Harrison introduced a concurrent resolution providing for a joint rule to forbid the reception of an amendment proposing general legislation or irrelevant amendment to the general appropriation bills.

At the close of the morning business, the Tariff bill was taken up, the pending question being on Camden's amendment to make the duty on iron ore 60 cents a ton.

Discussion on the tariff bill lasted till adjournment.

HOUSE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill, the pending paragraph being that making appropriations for the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

After the Chair had overruled several points of order against the paragraph, the Committee proceeded to the consideration of the paragraph providing for the completion of one of the double-turreted monitors.

Mr. Harris (Mass.) moved that the contract for the completion of either of these vessels be approved by the Naval Advisory Board, instead of the new board, as provided by the bill. Adopted.

Mr. Morse (Mass.) endeavored to have stricken out the proviso for the completion of the monitor by contract, so that the work might be done in the navy yards.

Mr. Robeson moved to amend by adding a clause permitting the work to be done in the navy yards, providing it can be done as cheaply and with as much advantage to the Government as by contract. Adopted.

A spicy discussion ensued on a motion of O'Neill, during which Belford (Col.) said he knew nothing about this bill, had never seen the ocean till last Summer and represented a State where 40 cents a pound was paid for water, yet he felt it his duty as an enlightened statesman to discuss the question. [Laughter.] He had listened to this discussion for four days, and had been edified and electrified by the discourse of Rear Admiral Calkins (Ind.) and Commodore Anderson (Kan.), the western part of whose State did not contain water enough to freshen a salt mackerel, and he was positively delighted with the learned dissertation of the gentleman from Georgia (Blount), whose vision is not enough to see sand hills, where there is not enough water to grow a mellow a sweet potato. [Laughter.] After further remarks he referred to the pending Tariff bill as a "great National measure," and concluded by saying: "In the name of God, let the statesmen from the prairie States, who have no water and expect to get none, allow the House to expedite the passage of this bill." [Laughter and applause.]

O'Neill's motion, which directs the Secretary of the Navy, in case the work is done in the navy yards, to invite proposals from all ship-builders whose yards are

News of the Week

TELEGRAPH AND MAIL.

Rev. Joseph Cook lectures in Massachusetts for $150 a night.

Twenty-one cattle in a stock train at Elkhart, Ind., were found frozen to death.

At Chattanooga, H. H. Rudd, aged 75, was murdered in bed. Two negroes are suspected.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association met yesterday. Susan B. Anthony presiding.

The Columbus Catholic Diocese has paid $40,000 of its debt within the past two years.

Thirty thousand dollars have been subscribed for the Burnside statue at Providence.

The business portion of the village of Athens, Mich., burned; loss, $35,000; insurance, $8,000.

Subscriptions for the Bartholdi Statue Fund, amounting to $73,688, are reported in New York.

Gilsone, one of the men at Pittsburg, who fought two prize fights for a sweetheart, is dying of his injuries.

The Ohio Fish Commission reports that it has now on hand nearly 90,000 of whitefish spawn, but no money.

The Elk Hill Coal Iron Company's breaker, at Dickson City, burned; loss, $25,000; partially insured.

Five members of the Sophomore class of Bowdoin College have been indefinitely suspended for hazing.

Twenty-six bodies have been recovered from the ruins occasioned by the Berkley, Cal., powder explosion.

At Watertown, N. J., another foot of snow fell last night, making five feet in all. Trains are greatly delayed.

The total loss from the recent fires in Avondale and Clifton is estimated by owners of the houses at $24,500.

At Nashua, N. H., S. Paulding's four-story brick block burned. Total loss over $50,000; insurance, $30,000.

A British gun boat has gone to Inniskillarray Island, Ireland, with provisions for inhabitants reported starving.

At Hastings, Ont., Peters' woolen factory and Fowld's cotton factory (the latter not in operation) burned. Loss, $50,000.

The President has nominated Milton Garrigers to be Collector of Internal Revenue of the Eleventh District of Indiana.

The total deficiencies of appropriations for the various departments for the fiscal year ended June 30 next are $1,584,458.

The total number of manufacturing establishments in the United States is 253,852, according to the last census bulletin.

Fire at Seligman, Mo., destroyed the Exchange Hotel, the Wichita House and 14 other frame buildings. Loss not stated.

One cabin was in the steamship Cimbria was Paul Wiegert, who left Saginaw City last Fall to secure an inheritance in Germany.

The Delaware House killed the Senate bill to abolish whipping persons convicted of murder in the second degree by a vote of 10 to 8.

A disease which is not contagious has broken out in the Phillipine Islands, but all who are attacked with it succumb in a few hours.

Laborers on the West Shore Railroad at Syracuse refused to work on account of the intense cold. Several of them were frostbitten.

In the pool tournament in Syracuse, King of New York defeated Wallace of Boston, and Shaw of New York defeated Danklemann.

A woman is on trial at Franklin, Pa., who, while lying in child bed, killed her husband upon his attempting to murder her baby.

The B'nai B'rith, at the District Convention in Fort Wayne, made a large appropriation to complete the Cleveland Orphan Asylum.

The injunction was vacated in New York which restrained Madame Juch from singing with any other management than that of Col. Mapleson.

The receipts of the Internal Revenue Bureau have fallen off $400,000 since July as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

The First National Bank of Macon, Mo., is authorized to commence business, $50,000 capital, and the National Bank of Elyria, O., capital $50,000, organized.

At Winfield, Ks., A. S. Shenneman, Sheriff of Cowley County, while attempting to arrest a man named Cobb was shot twice and mortally wounded.

Newton Smith was fatally burned in a fire at Morgantown, Ind. While drunk he went into a stable and set fire to the hay loft. Several horses were burned.

H. H. Gregg, the absconding United States mail route agent, who is charged with registered packages on the Texas Pacific Railroad, has been arrested at Nashville, Tenn.

The trial of the suit of Col. Selover against United States Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, for $750,000 damages, on an alleged breach of contract, has begun in New York.

A girl employed as a spinner in a Lowell mill has taken the first prize offered by the Boston Musical Society for the best criticism of vocal and instrumental music.

The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company adopted a resolution that the books for transfer of capital stock remain closed until February 1st.

At a mass meeting in Louisville, $17,000 was subscribed toward the Cotton Exposition, making the amount pledged $250,000. Work on the building is to begin at once.

The Irish wife of a German baker at Newark, N. J., captured a sneak thief in her house in spite of his revolver, and kept him a prisoner until the police arrested him.

The London Times in a leading editorial on recent events in France, says: "There can be little doubt if statesmen continue to be wanting the Republic will go headlong to ruin."

A propeller crossed Lake Michigan, from Ludington to Milwaukee Saturday night, but another which essayed the trip Sunday morning ran back to await a change in temperature.

Mrs. Da Ponte, of New Orleans, has gone to Washington for the purpose of selling to the United States the original parchment draft of the Confederate States Constitution for $50,000.

It is stated that the promoters of the Nicaragua Canal are considering the advisability of attempting to pass an act of simple incorporation, omitting a guarantee by the United States.

There was a fire in the wholesale grocery house of Henry Homer, West Randolph street, Chicago, this morning. Loss on building, $52,000; on stock, from fire and water, $30,000 to $35,000.

The grand jury having failed to return a bill against Fred Captain, on anyone connected with the murder or A. W. Ross at Glendale, O., Judge Johnson released Captain on his recognizance.

At Newport, Vt., S. M. Fields, a prominent citizen and railroad contractor, was arrested by the Treasury Department for passing counterfeit half dollars. He claims he used the bogus coins innocently.

Dispatches from Tampico state that a terrific storm occurred there Saturday. The German bark Meta put in for safety. Yesterday the bodies of two of her crew were washed ashore. The vessel is supposed to be lost.

The Northern Pacific Hospital at Brainerd, Minn., was destroyed by fire. There were 36 patients in the building when the flames were discovered, 16 of whom were unable to help themselves, but all were taken out safely.

A cablegram from the American Consul at Algiers, announces the death of John A. Trimble, a well-known lawyer of Cincinnati, who had gone abroad last July for his health. The deceased has long been a sufferer from consumption.

Although no official announcement has yet been made, it is stated on the highest authority that the Canadian Pacific Railway company has successfully completed all negotiations to issue its new stock in New York and Amsterdam.

The Columbus and Axle works, owned by Houston & Hay, were totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning, throwing out of employment 180 hands. The loss is estimated at $40,000; insurance, $15,000, in Ohio companies.

Charles G. Leland (Hans Breitmann) has written a letter to the Philadelphia City Council protesting against any change in the name of Fairmount Park, in that city. His father gave the land to the City on which the sidewalk of that street is built.

A dispatch from Indian Territory says a party of men who had been selling liquor in different parts of the Territory in violation of law, while in camp on Lee's Creek a day or two ago got into a row among themselves, and Hank Pete, a native desperado, killed George Maxwell.

Maj. McCafferty, whom Gen. Butler has appointed to a Municipal Judgeship in Boston, is a graduate of the Holy Cross College, at Worcester. It is said that the money with which his College expenses were paid was borrowed of the man who has now appointed him to a Judgeship.

Francis Murphy, the famous temperance advocate, will soon return to Philadelphia, after an absence of nearly three years. His health is said to be badly broken. He is threatened with serious pneumonia complications, and has lately spent on that account much time in the Scottish Highlands, but without the hoped-for benefit.

Gen. Brady will locate in New York City as soon as the star route trial is disposed of. The sale of his palatial residence was the result of long-pending negotiations. It is said that Gen. Brady has a large interest in an article that has recently been put on the Southern market in connection with the cotton trade, and that he is interested in numerous business matters in New York.

Lewis Seeley, an ex-Congressman, died at Rochester, N. Y.

Stewart Dallas, the forger, who cut his throat, died in New York Sunday.

Emperor William's late brother Prince Charles, left an estate of $9,000,000.

The new German Minister will arrive at Washington by the last of next week.

Hermosilla, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, is besieged by 1,300 Apaches.

At Belfast, Ireland, a conference of tenant farmers urged changes in the Land Act.

At Shamokin, Pa., two boys were fatally and three seriously injured by coasting.

Mrs. W. L. Yancey, widow of the noted Secessionist, died in Atlanta, Ga., Sunday.

The dry goods imports received at New York for the week are valued at $3,815,000.

A charity ball in New York for the Nursery and Child's Hospital netted $12,000.

By the burning of mills near Buckhaven, Eng., 400 persons are thrown out of employment.

Difficulties between land owners and crofters in the Isle of Skye will be settled by arbitration.

Dr. A. Anderson Howard, a prominent Indianapolis physician, was killed by a railroad train.

Ephraim Grady, a hackman, was murdered by an unknown person at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

The schooner Henry S. Williams, 104 days out from Jacksonville, is believed to be lost with all on board.

New Jersey Prohibitionists will hold a State Convention May 22d to nominate a candidate for Governor.

The Cincinnati Grain Association refused to adopt the rules which had been prepared for their organization.

Henry J. Morgan, the well-known New York banker and broker, died in his carriage Sunday afternoon.

Word comes from Minister Hunt at St. Petersburg that the party with De Long's remains are at Irkutsk.

The American Peace Society has come into possession of $40,000 bequeathed by the Rev. George C. Beckwith.

The Montreal Union of Boot and Shoe Lasters, so long on a strike, have returned to work on the employers' terms.

The Central Pacific & Southern Railroad will be open through from New Orleans to San Francisco by January 8.

Gen. Henry Van Allen, landlord of the Island Hotel on Mackinac Island, died Wednesday at the age of 80 years.

Col. E. D. Baker, U. S. A., died at Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory, Thursday night, aged 50 years.

Thirty-two persons were arrested Sunday night for disturbing a meeting of the Salvation Army, in progress at Allegheny City, Pa.

At Tapleysville, Mass., the shoe factory of Martin, Clapp & Frederick and three residences burned. Loss $100,000; insurance, $80,000.

Arkansas will vote on a constitutional amendment forbidding State railroad aid, levee and Holford bonds, amounting to $11,500,000.

At Harrisburg, Pa., in the case of Dr. David R. Hocker, tried for murder by malpractice, the jury were out all night, failed to agree and were discharged.

The Memphis committees recently appointed to solicit aid for the relief of sufferers by the flood in Germany, have succeeded in collecting about $2,000.

The anniversary of the birth of Tom Paine was celebrated Sunday night in the German Masonic Temple, New York. An address was made and wreaths were brought.

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Woman Suffrage favor municipal suffrage for women. The Committee on Elections report against making election day a legal holiday.

The House Election Committee, by a vote of eight to one, adopted a resolution providing for seating Sessinghaus (and unseating Frost) as Representative from the Third District of Missouri.

The stockholders of the Columbus & Xenia Railroad, under lease of the Panhandle Company, elected the old Board of Directors and J.R. Swan, President, and R. S. Smith, Secretary.

J. W. Wilson, the St. Louis crank, who has been fasting for the past 17 days, was arrested by the police and required to resume eating, and was sent to the city hospital for medical treatment.

A dispatch from Guayaquil says: "The revolution in Ecuador continues. Guayaquil is still quiet, but the government refuses to be responsible for the safety of foreigners and their property."

The President of the New Orleans National Cotton Exchange appeals to cotton State Senators and Representatives not to increase the duty on cotton ties on account of the distress it will cause to poor producers.

Conductor Eugene T. Hosley, on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, who ran the freight train which collided, September 19, with a wild freight train, killing three men, has been arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

The New York police are looking for a young man claiming to be Thomas S. Forster, of Alliance, O., who sells goods, giving therefor worthless checks and collecting the difference between the cost of the goods and the amount of the check.

Mrs. Grace Wellman, wife of John H. Wellman, the Denver lawyer, who suicided near Pueblo several weeks ago, and whose body was found last Friday, frightfully disfigured, has three times attempted to destroy herself in the last two days.

Orders to Gen. Washington to consider the practicability of raising funds in the United States to drain the City of Mexico. Twelve millions of dollars are required. Two companies have been formed to do this, at the head of one of which is Commissioner Loring.

Detectives from Massachusetts were hunting for Kate Judd, a domestic who has frequently robbed her employers and fired their houses to conceal the crime. On dispatches the burning of J. G. Weaver's villa at Newport. They readily found the criminal, and she made a clean breast of her work.

M. L. Brennan, who was arrested in Chicago recently and put in jail in Princeton, Ind., on a charge of having robbed himself of money belonging to Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago, his employers, has been released. The grand jury failing to find an indictment. Brennan has been in jail about two months.

Gebhard made his appearance at the Union Club in New York, where he told his cronies that he left St. Louis because he found he was getting Mrs. Langtry into trouble. An application by a photographer for a sitting was indignantly refused. Gebhard admits that he does not enjoy the notoriety he has obtained.

Stillman & McNeil's mattrass factory, Milwaukee, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $2,000. Four firemen were injured by breaking down with the third floor, they falling to the second floor, right in the burning building. Charles McCormick, fireman, it is thought can not live. The others will recover.

A comet has been discovered at Athens four degrees southwest of the great comet, with the same motion in right ascension and declination. Dr. Swift pronounces it a fragment of the great comet, broken off at its perihelion passage. This is the second comet reported as disrupted, the first being Biela's comet in 1846.

Robert Williams, an old negro, who had a fine farm well stocked, was murdered by his son, 16 years old, near Chappel Hill, Texas, two or three nights ago. The boy confessed the act and said he was urged to commit it by his step-mother, in order that they might get possession of the property. The son and step-mother were jailed.

By a decision of an Illinois Court, Friday, the injunction against the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company was confirmed, preventing the St. Louis Board of Trade Telegraph Company connecting with the other line on the Venice & Coroudelet railroad. The effect is to keep the Baltimore & Ohio wires out of St. Louis.

The President has nominated Lieut. Col. J. Duane, Corps of Engineers, to be Colonel; Maj. Henry M. Robert, Corps of Engineers, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Postmasters—Jas. F. McMahon, New Lexington, O.; Orlando A. Samers, Kokomo, Ind.; Sam'l Buchnell, National Stock Yards, Illinois; B. B. Hamilton, Whitehall, Ill.

The Peruvian Minister at Washington says the suggestion of peace without Bolivia, will not meet with any sympathy from the legitimate government of Peru or the people of that unfortunate Republic; that the suggestion is a Chilian suggestion, not Peruvian. Minister Elmore has nothing to say of the expected recall of Minister Logan, but adds the public would soon be in possession of interesting details.

Advices from Colorado City, Texas, say prairie fires are doing great damage in the west and northwest of Texas. Stock ranges and slaughter ranges, especially are suffering. A large amount of stacked hay for feeding has also been destroyed. One of the fires was started by sparks from a locomotive, while others are said to be by malicious persons.

The following insurance companies have been re-licensed to do business in Ohio: North British and Mercantile, of Edinburg; Norwich Union, Norwich, England; Sun Fire, London, England; Scottish Union and National, of Edinburgh, Scotland; Mercentile Fire, New York; Metropolitan Plate Glass, New York; Boylston Mutual, Boston; Merchants', Providence; Buffalo, of Buffalo.

C. W. Wetsel, an attorney of Vincennes, Ind., recently struck Miss Anna Stewart for dogging his footsteps, after she had proffered a marriage license and attempted to force him to become her husband. He has been discharged from arrest, and there are fears of a tragical ending of the case. A bill for Wetsel's protection has been introduced in the Indiana Legislature, making it a criminal offense to persecute a man in the manner above described.

A SPIRIT OF HIS OWN.

ALFRED (Returning with his clothes wrecked)—Scold me if you please, papa, that I will bear, but whipping, never!

M'KINLEY ON TARIFF.

The Ohio Man's Able and Powerful Speech in the House.

Special to the Cleveland Herald.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Among the tariff speeches delivered in the House yesterday none produced a greater impression than did that of Representative McKinley, who spoke for an hour with remarkable force. He exposed the hollowness of the arguments made by the Free Traders who had preceded him in the debate. His allusion to the practice of Southern cotton manufacturers in paying four cents a pound on cotton ties and selling them for a greater rate as so much cotton when used in tailing aroused the ire of several Southerners, who jumped to their feet and repeatedly denied the assertion, amid applause from the galleries.

Maj. McKinley coolly asked Mr. Chace, of Rhode Island, the Quaker member of the House, to bear him out in the statement, and that gentleman, a practical manufacturer, reiterated the statement made by the member from Ohio.

So also did Crapo, of Massachusetts, creating loud applause on the Republican side. Maj. McKinley said the gentlemen in the galleries who applauded his friend from North Carolina were not interested in American manufactories and American labor. They were the lobbyists here from the other side wanting to get legislation from the Democratic side of the House in order to enhance England's manufactures and enrich the coffers of England's lords. Another round of applause came from the Republican side.

The Marquis of Lorne sat in the gallery with Speaker Keifer and the British Minister during the delivery of these remarks.

After further discussion of the efforts of the English agents to influence the action of Congress on the Tariff, Major McKinley said: "I propose to stand by the interests of the working people in my District."

Springer, of Illinois, whose loose tongue continually gets him in trouble, thought he saw an opportunity to exhibit his smartness and confuse the Speaker, both of which he was the more anxious to do because the diplomatic gallery contained distinguished visitors. He leaped to his feet and exclaimed: "Well, the workingmen did not stand by you very well last Fall."

"I am not like the gentleman," retorted Maj. McKinley, "I do not measure my devotion to the interests of my constituents by the size of the majority they give me. If they should bury me under a majority of 70,000, I should cling to my convictions still. The gentleman from Illinois will sit in the next House, and I suppose I am to understand from his remark that he has already adjudged my case, which is there to be tried."

Springer sank into his seat a crushed statesman. Major McKinley concluded his speech by reading the last sentences of Garfield's last tariff speech in the House. Before the Major could fairly finish, Judge Taylor, Gen. Garfield's successor, sitting at the next desk, arose in his seat, and seizing the orator's hand, shook it warmly, amid great applause. A large number of Republicans pressed forward and congratulated Major McKinley before he had hardly time to enjoy a moment's leisure.

Major McKinley's speech has greatly pleased the iron men and protectionists generally. Representative Russell, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, said to your correspondent: "It was a powerful speech. Major McKinley held the House from the beginning to the end, and gave the free traders as hard hits as they have received this session." The speech was an aggressive one, the orator evidently feeling confident of the truth of his arguments and no apology whatever was made for the bill. At times while the Major was speaking, especially during the interruptions of the Southern members, great cheering prevailed. Springer's allusion to the contest for Maj. McKinley's seat in the next Congress went to show how prejudiced the free traders were against the plucky protectionist of the Eighteenth District, and how glad they would be for an opportunity to unseat him, no matter what the merits of his case.

A PECULIAR CASE.

A Freight Train Conductor Arrested in Columbus for Desertion in 1867.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 29.—Depot Policeman John Mahoney on Saturday evening made an arrest of a man, the circumstances of whose offense are peculiar. The prisoner is Eugene Dutoit, conductor of local freight train No. 9, Scioto Valley Railroad, and lives at 119 McDowell street, West Side. He was raised in Columbus, and, according to the statement of the officer, enlisted in the army and went West 18 years ago. In 1867 he deserted and came back to Columbus. A reward of $30 was at that time offered for his capture, and it has not been revoked. Hence his arrest. He is now in the guardhouse at the Barracks, awaiting court-martial. If he is convicted he will be sent to the Fort Leavenworth military prison for a term of years at hard service.

Dutoit has for some years been in happy circumstances in Columbus, and his arrest is most unfortunate for not only him, but a family of a wife and four children, the youngest being but three days old. He worked hard and accumulated money enough to buy a pleasant home in the West Side, in which he has been living for some time. When arrested the prospect of leaving these circumstances so affected him that he cried piteously and begged for release. He has the confidence of his employers and the respect of his companions, who greatly deplore the misfortune which has befallen him.

A Card from Ex-Treasurer Polk.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 29.—The following card from the defaulting Tennessee Treasurer, appears in the American:

I am informed that many things have been said and published derogatory to my young kinsman and friend, Vanleer Polk, in regard to his recent trip to Mexico. Mr. Polk came to Nashville from Washington to go to Mexico to attend to his private interests, and I told him if he would wait and go the route I desired, we would go together. He did remain over, and we went together as far as San Antonio, Texas. He was entirely innocent of any knowledge of my affairs. It is untrue that he took any money either belonging to me or the State of Tennessee to Mexico. After trouble came upon me on the route, he loaned me his checks and money. He is entirely innocent of my trouble, and any report to the contrary is without foundation.

Yours, etc., MARSHALL T. POLK.

Ex-Gov. St. John.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 29.—Ex-Gov. St. John started yesterday on a somewhat extended lecturing tour through the East. He speaks first at Cleveland, February 2, and from there goes to Pennsylvania, speaking in that State at Pittsburg, February 4; Allegheny, February 5; Altoona, February 6; Harrisburg, February 7; Williamsburg, February 8; Lock Haven, February 9, and Philadelphia, February 10 and 11. From Philadelphia he goes to New York City on the 13th; Brooklyn, 14th; Albany, 15th; Rochester, 16th; Poughkeepsie, 17th; Troy, 18th, and Syracuse, 19th. On the 22d he lectures in Boston; on the succeeding five nights in other principal Massachusetts cities. Then he goes to Rhode Island, speaking in Providence, Beverly, and Bristol. Next he lectures five nights in New Jersey, and then one night each in Baltimore and Washington, closing about the middle of March. Prohibition forms the subject of his lectures.

George B. Judd, the oldest practicing lawyer in Wisconsin, died at Racine of pneumonia.

THE NICKEL PLATE.

No Important Changes in the Directory—The Road to be Operated Independently of the Lake Shore.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 30.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nickel Plate, to have been held at noon to-day, was postponed until a later hour. Interviews with representatives of the Vanderbilt interest indicate the only change in the directory will be the substitution of Fred. Vanderbilt for Gen. Magee, in order to have a quorum at New York. William Vanderbilt will be President and D. W. Caldwell, General Manager, temporarily at least, and perhaps permanently. General Manager Newell, of the Lake Shore, will not be in the Board, and young Mr. Vanderbilt reiterates, what his father has previously said, that the Nickel Plate will be managed in harmony with the Lake Shore, but will be operated thoroughly independently, and be in all respects separate and distinct. No annual report will be submitted. The Directors say the road has been reasonably successful. Through passenger trains will not be put on regularly until the Western road is better ballasted and terminal facilities arranged at both ends. The company expects to enter the Chicago pool in due time, but now is getting what business it can.

The following were elected Directors: W. H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, J. H. Devereaux, Stephenson Burke, D. W. Caldwell, Jos. Tillinghast, H. McK. Twombly, W. C. Whitney, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Anson Stager, J. H. Wade, Charles Hickox.

Of these Mr. Stager is of Chicago; Messrs. Devereaux, Burke, Wade and Hickox, of Cleveland; the remainder of New York. No change except F. W. Vanderbilt takes the place of Gen. Magee.

The Directors chose W. H. Vanderbilt, President; D. W. Caldwell, Vice-President and General Manager; F. W. Vanderbilt, Secretary and Treasurer. The Vanderbilt interest voted 250,000 shares. L. M. Schwann and B. G. Mitchell resigned as Secretary and Treasurer before the meeting. They held similar positions for the Seney syndicate.

Pres. Vanderbilt, replying to a question, says: "If the road does not pay fixed charges the Lake Shore will not pay the deficiency; that the Lake Shore assumes no obligation further than any other stockholder." He expects the Nickel Plate to earn at least fixed charges, and says it will be maintained a separate organization in all respects.

The Newhall House Inquest.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29.—In the Newhall House inquest to day, a witness said he thought night clerk Delaney did not do what he could have done to rescue people, and besides Delaney he saw no other hotel employes help.

At the noon recess landlord Antisdel and son approached the District Attorney with complaints that he was "following up Delaney." The official replied he would show that Delaney ran off to save his precious self, not heeding the cries of those who were roasting to death. If the Antisdels had rescued lives like the policemen did they would not have so much to contend with now.

John Gilbert, the actor who escaped from the Newhall fire, has sufficiently recovered to be told to-day the terrible fate of his young wife. He turned pale, sat immovable as a statue for some time, and then the tears came to his eyes and his frame shook with emotion. He will leave Milwaukee this week to join the Minnie Palmer combination in Denver. His wife's remains will be taken to her father's home.

Red Cloud's Grievances.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Red Cloud, in an interview with the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, demanded the restoration of his horses or cash. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs remarked that the whole number of horses taken from the Sioux up to date was 8,000, which would be worth $120,400, and that the War Department could not satisfactorily account for the proceeds of these sales. This fact, he added ironically, was a strong argument in favor of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

Red Cloud then said: "I want a new Agent; McGillicuddy is a bad man, quarrelsome, and calls us bad names. He says we have no land. He makes our sign talk; you do not make him give vouchers for our supplies; you take his word and he steals from us."

Furious Storm at Denver.

DENVER, Jan. 29.—A terrific wind storm again visited the City early this morning. A dozen or more buildings were demolished, while the roofs of many more were torn off and in some instances carried 250 feet. During the storm another electric light tower was blown down, and a car on the Circle Railroad was blown from the track. Several persons were seriously, though none fatally injured. In several instances roofs and debris were blown one direction, while in the immediate neighborhood others were carried in the opposite direction. A singular feature was the wind came in gusts, each succeeded by a few moments of perfect calm.

Star Routers Paralyzed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Boone's cross-examination was resumed in the star route trial. John W. Dorsey and he were partners in the firm of John W. Dorsey & Co. According to the terms of the contract, John Dorsey was to have two-thirds and witness one-third of the profits. In August or September, 1878, the partnership terminated and the routes were divided. They divided the routes to prevent the partners from bidding against each other. Witness, during the investigation, said the Congressional investigation paralyzed them. They did not know where they stood and were afraid to move.

A Heavy Claim.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 29.—About 100 years ago the family of Blackamore leased to the United States Government for 99 years the ground on which the site of Washington and Georgetown are now situated. About a year ago the lease ran out, and the heirs claim the property, which is worth untold millions. Four of the heirs live in this city—namely, Mrs. Hook and two sons, Enos and D. A. Hook, and Robert Adams. A near relative of theirs, Miss Belle Blackamore, is a resident of St. Louis. Mrs. Hook has in her possession many legal papers regarding the estate.

Alabama's Miscegenation Laws.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in which it is held that the law of Alabama prohibiting miscegenation is not in conflict with the 14th amendment of the Constitution, or with civil rights legislation founded on it, for the reason that it applies the same punishment to both offenders, white and black, without discrimination.

Indian Women as Heads of Families

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Secretary of the Interior has decided that, under the law regulating the allotment of lands to Winnebago Indians in Nebraska, every Indian woman married to an alien white man and having children by him must be regarded as the head of the family, and is, therefore, entitled to an allotment of 80 acres of land.

Nebraska Senatorship.

LINCOLN, Jan. 29.—The 22th ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted—Thayer, 22; Boyd, 18; Millard, 16; Saunders, 15; Cowen, 10; Mandamus, 7; Stickel, 5; Conner, 4; Morton, 3; Brown, 3, Croance, 2; Lake, 2; Butler, 2; scattering, 4.

The Nickel Plate Directors.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 30.—The Nickel Plate Directors met this morning and elected officers as follows: President, W. H. Vanderbilt; Vice-President and General Manager, D. W. Caldwell; Secretary and Treasurer, F. W. Vanderbilt. The Executive Committee consists of W. H. Vanderbilt, Caldwell, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, J. H. Devereaux, Stephenson Burke, D. W. Caldwell, Jos. Tillinghast, H. McK. Twombly, W. C. Whitney, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Anson Stager, J. H. Wade, Charles Hickox.

Resolutions of the Kansas Legislature Concerning Oklahoma.

TOPEKA, Jan. 29.—The following concurrent resolution was introduced in the House to-day:

WHEREAS, There are certain lands in Indian Territory known as "Oklahoma," to which the Indian title has been since 1866, and the same is now in the United States, and said lands are now a part of the public domain and subject to homestead and preemption laws of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators be instructed and our Representatives requested to use their influence in securing a law forbidding exercise of arbitrary power by any Department of Government in preventing settlement of said lands by citizens of the United States.

A resolution was also introduced asking Congress to establish a National cattle trail through the Western range section of the country, for convenience of taking cattle to railroad points for shipment.

The Quail Eater.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Mr. W. S. Walcott devoured his 23d brace of birds at Gabe Case's hostelry this afternoon in good time. The betting is largely in favor of his completing the task. He ate liberally of celery, lemons and drank gastrine, while the side dishes were left untouched. The curious crowd annoys him, and he shows his annoyance by looks.

Michigan Senatorship.

DETROIT, Jan. 30.—First ballot to-day—Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Hannah, 11; Hanchett, 9; Willits, 7; scattering, 5.

Second ballot the same.

Third ballot—Ferry, 46; Stout, 45, Hanchett, 6; Willits, 6; Palmer, 8; Hannah, 5; scattering, 7. Adjourned.

Expenses of the Star Route Trials.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—One of the counsel for the defense in the star route cases informs the Post that the expenses of Brady, Dorsey and Vale in the recent and pending trials will be fully $200,000, of which Brady and Dorsey are reported to have spent $75,000 each.

Arrests in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—Edward B. Williams, note and stock broker, was arrested, charged with larceny as bailee and fraudulent representations. George Russell, collector, charged with embezzling about $1,000 from Sharpless & Sons, was also arrested.

The Sunday School.

None Other Name.

LESSON VI, SUNDAY, FEBURARY 7, 1882.

Golden Text.—Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved.—Acts 4:12.

LESSON TEXT.

[Acts 4: 1-14.]

1. And as they spake unto the people, the priests, and the captain of the temple and the Sadducees came upon them.

2. Being grieved that they taught the people and preached through Jesus the resurrection from the dead.

3. And they lay hands on them, and put them in hold unto the next day; for it was now eventide.

4. Howbeit many of them which heard the word believed; and the number of the men was about five thousand.

5. And it came to pass on the morrow that their rulers, and elders, and scribes.

6. And Annas the high priest, and Caiaphas, and John, and Alexander, and as many as were of the kindred of the high priest, were gathered together at Jerusalem.

7. And when they had set them in the midst, they asked, By what power, or by what name, have ye done this?

8. Then Peter, filled with the Holy Ghost, said unto them, Ye rulers of the people and elders of Israel,

9. If we this day be examined of the good deeds done to the impotent man, by what means he is made whole;

10. Be it known unto you all, and to all the people of Israel, that by the name of Jesus of Nazareth, whom ye crucified, whom God raised from the dead, even by him doth this man stand here before you whole.

11. This is the stone which was set at naught of you builders, which is become the head of the corner.

12. Neither is there salvation in any other, for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved.

13. Now when they saw the boldness of Peter and John, and perceived that were unlearned and ignorant men, they marvelled; and they took knowledge of them, that they had been with Jesus.

14. And beholding the man which was healed standing with them, they could say nothing against it.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

They spake unto the people (v. 1). It was their duty to speak to the people. They were commissioned of Christ for that very purpose. They had no right to withhold from the people the truth that Christ had declared to them, and had sent them to declare to the world. The question of the danger they incurred by declaring that truth did not affect their duty in the premises. So with every disciple of Christ, now and always. If you see a man on the railway track before an approaching train, or if you see a child in the roadway in danger of being run over by a horse, you have no right to be silent and inactive. It is a sin for you not to speak out. If you see the first outbursting of flames in a neighbor's house, it would be criminal not to cry "Fire." Truth that it would benefit others to know and that you are possessed of, cannot be kept to yourself without sin. Silence on popular forms of wrong-doing is criminal silence. Silence concerning the duty of repentance and the possibilities of salvation in Christ, in the presence of those who ought to, and may, hear it, is not excusable. It is to be thought of by the true disciple of Jesus. The faithful witness for Christ speaks for Christ and of Christ, to the people about him.

Being grieved that they taught the people (v. 2). The teaching of the plain and simple truth of the Bible is likely to make havoc with mere human traditions and with unscriptural customs; and it can hardly fail to grieve the best of those religious teachers who are wedded to venerable errors. But because the church leaders are grieved over a new form of teaching, it does not follow as a matter of course that the old teachers are right and the new teachers are wrong. That point must be settled by some other standard than this.

They laid hands on them and put them in hold (v. 3). That was a favorite method of settling questions in doctrine—down to very recent periods—and has not been given up when the Christian church was formed. There are those who would like to have the old practice revived even now; and since it is not to be tolerated, they would come as near to it as possible. It is all right to lay hold on false doctrine and show that it is false; but it not all right to lay violent hands on a religious teacher because we disbelieve his doctrine. In teaching, the right is with the teacher, that ought to be tested, to begin with. Bring the teaching squarely to the Bible test before you put the teacher in pillory.

Howbeit many of them which heard the word believed (v. 4). That is very apt to be the case. To shut a religious teacher in jail (like John Bunyan); to burn one at the stake (like John Huss or Bishop Latimer); to struggle one and then to scatter the ashes of his burned body (like William Tyndale), is not the way to destroy his doctrine. Nor is it likely to lessen the power of his teaching over the hearts and minds of those who have heard him. Howbeit—nevertheless—many of them which heard his word will believe. Here is comfort to Godly heretics.

By what power, or by what name, have ye done this (v. 7). That is a test question, and a fair one, for every professed Christian teacher or worker. Nor would it be answered, if answered honestly, in precisely the same way by every professed Christian teacher or worker. There are those who think that their power for good lies in their own saintliness, or in their own eloquence, or in their own adroitness of manner, or in their own understanding of human nature. They are sure that these are the power; and they are willing that all the world should know that they are used and honored of God because of their power—as God sees and appreciates it. And again, there are those who realize that without Christ they can do nothing; and that all the power they have is simply His power in the gracious use of them.

There is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved (v. 12). Not only is there none other name in heaven, given among the angels, whereby men can be saved; but, literally, there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved, if saved at all, than the name of Jesus of Nazareth. Among all the many false religions, and among all the vast multitude of false gods, there is no name of a Savior—of one who absolutely saves sinners who come to him in trust. It is not merely that there is no other Savior who can be trusted; but there is no other Savior suggested for a sinner to trust. Jesus Christ stands alone in the universe of men as a Savior of sinners—as the Savior by whom we must be saved, unless we consent to remain lost forever.—*H. Clay Trumbull, in Sunday School Times.*

Resolutions of the Kansas Legislature Concerning Oklahoma.

TOPEKA, Jan. 29.—The following concurrent resolution was introduced in the House to-day:

WHEREAS, There are certain lands in Indian Territory known as "Oklahoma," to which the Indian title has been since 1866, and the same is now in the United States, and said lands are now a part of the public domain and subject to homestead and preemption laws of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators be instructed and our Representatives requested to use their influence in securing a law forbidding exercise of arbitrary power by any Department of Government in preventing settlement of said lands by citizens of the United States.

A resolution was also introduced asking Congress to establish a National cattle trail through the Western range section of the country, for convenience of taking cattle to railroad points for shipment.

The Quail Eater.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Mr. W. S. Walcott devoured his 23d brace of birds at Gabe Case's hostelry this afternoon in good time. The betting is largely in favor of his completing the task. He ate liberally of celery, lemons and drank gastrine, while the side dishes were left untouched. The curious crowd annoys him, and he shows his annoyance by looks.

Michigan Senatorship.

DETROIT, Jan. 30.—First ballot to-day—Ferry, 47; Stout, 47; Hannah, 11; Hanchett, 9; Willits, 7; scattering, 5.

Second ballot the same.

Third ballot—Ferry, 46; Stout, 45, Hanchett, 6; Willits, 6; Palmer, 8; Hannah, 5; scattering, 7. Adjourned.

Expenses of the Star Route Trials.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—One of the counsel for the defense in the star route cases informs the Post that the expenses of Brady, Dorsey and Vale in the recent and pending trials will be fully $200,000, of which Brady and Dorsey are reported to have spent $75,000 each.

Arrests in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—Edward B. Williams, note and stock broker, was arrested, charged with larceny as bailee and fraudulent representations. George Russell, collector, charged with embezzling about $1,000 from Sharpless & Sons, was also arrested.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, 1883.

TRADE.

The business of the country during the past week was fair. Confidence is felt in all sections that the Spring trade will be a good one. Business is on a safe basis and the outlook is encouraging. According to Bradstreet's there were 289 failures in the United States last week, 28 less than the preceding week, and 84 more than for the corresponding week in 1882. Most of the failures were of small traders.

To-day's reports up the latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE, say money is loaning at